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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

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As this Department receives a great many more inquiries than it can publish, only such of these as appeal to the Editors as of general interest to the greatest number of Readers are printed.

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

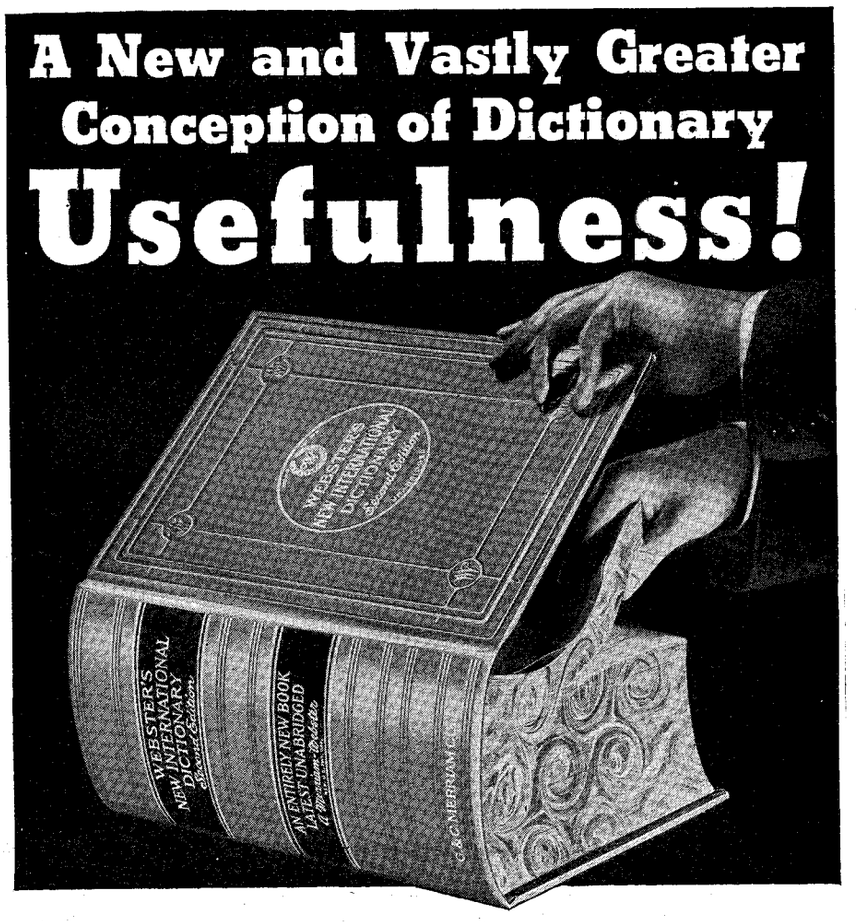
Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

ate.—"C. D. J.," Beaumont, Tex.—In the United States the past tense of the verb *to eat* is rarely heard other than *ate*, pronounced to rime with *late, gate, mate*. In England the past tense appears indiscriminately as *ate* or *eat*, and in either spelling it is generally pronounced to rime with *let, get, met*. Occasionally, the form *ate* is pronounced in England as in the United States, and similarly the form *eat* sometimes appears in the United States with the pronunciation *et*, which the New Standard Dictionary prefers.

many a.—"C. C.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—Under *many*, adjective, the dictionary says: "*Many* followed by *a, an*, or *another* indicates a great number thought of singly, and qualifies a singular substantive; as, *many a* misfortune." The phrase dates back to 1205, and has been used by such writers as Brunne (1330); Gower (1390); Merlin (1450); Shakespeare (1595); Milton (1632); De Foe (1719); Malkin (1809), and Arnold (1853). Shakespeare used the phrase frequently throughout his writings. For instance, "The Tempest," act iii, sc. 1, l. 39: "Full *many a* lady I have eyed with best regard"; "The Comedy of Errors," act i, sc. 2, l. 17: "*Many a* man would take you at your word"; "The Merchant of Venice," act i, sc. 3, l. 107: "*Many a* time and oft in the Rialto you have rated me." Also, "Henry VIII.," act ii, sc. 4, l. 49: "The wisest prince that there had reign'd by *many a* year before."

no-trump, no-trumps. — "G. O'N.," North Fork, W. Va.—Usage has not yet determined if the bid shall be "1 *no-trumps*, 2 *no-trumps*," "1 *no-trump*, 2 *no-trumps*," or "1 *no-trump*, 2 *no-trump*," but in the United States the tendency is toward the use of the singular throughout. In England, the bidding, "1 *no-trump*, 2 *no-trumps*," is heard, and one plays the hand at "*no-trumps*," rather than at "*no-trump*" as in the United States.

reparation.—"J. H. L.," New York City.—The plural of *reparation* has been used since 1439, and is correct in: "The *Reparations* Commission"; "Germany is paying her *reparations* instalments." In support of the sense, "The action of making amends for a wrong done; amends; compensation," in the plural, we have Milton's "Tetrach" (1645): "To defend myself publicly against a printed calumny can be no immoderate course of seeking so just and needfull *reparations*." In support of the sense, "The action of repairing or mending," now more commonly expressed by *repair*, noun, we have Mandeville (1400), the "Higden Rolls" (1432-50); "Naval Accounts of Henry VII." (1495); Fitzherbert (1523); Henry VIII., Act 33 (1541); Bacon, Herbert, Johnson, Burke, Freeman, and others.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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, JANUARY 11, 1936

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Politics or Stewardship?

President's Message to Congress Challenges Autocracy—Abroad and at Home; Neutrality Issue; Stinging Rebuke Nettles Critics

"The President of the United States."

Those solemn words, breaking in upon the announcer's introduction, galvanized millions of radio listeners all over the world last week. In Washington, where they were spoken, it was nine o'clock on the night of January 3.

What American fireside groups heard next was not the familiar "My Friends," but, roundly intoned: "Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives."

Only once before in history had a Congress gathered at night to hear a President. That was on April 2, 1917, when Woodrow Wilson asked for a declaration of war against Germany.

This time, when President Roosevelt looked abroad, what he, too, saw was a dark sky—"a situation which has in it many of the elements that lead to the tragedy of general war." Let the Americas have no part of it, he pleaded.

Gage to Battle

Turning his scrutiny homeward, he uttered a call to arms different from President Wilson's. It was a declaration of war against "powerful minorities" at home, and a challenge to his critics who propose a complete repeal of New Deal measures. It was an order to advance, not retreat.

"We have invited battle," he said, reviewing the "fairly rounded whole" of the New Deal's thirty-four months. "We have earned the hatred of entrenched greed."

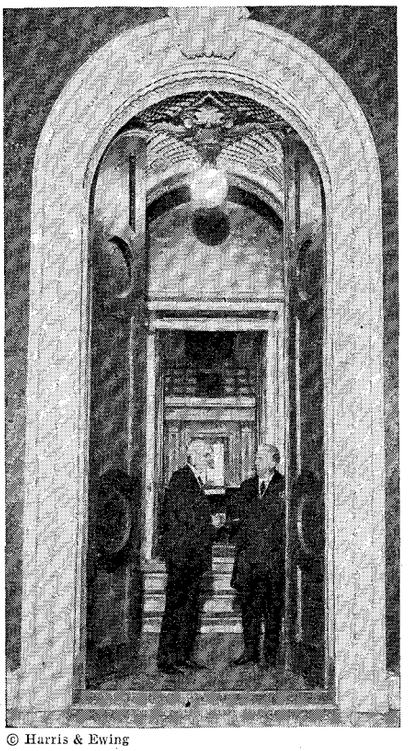
Swiftly the President bridged the gap from the foreign to the domestic scene.

First, he pitched his "good neighbor" policy against the "temper and the purposes of the rulers of many of the great populations of Europe and Asia" which "have not pointed the way either to peace or good will among men"—in words that "will not prove popular in any nation that chooses to fit this shoe to its foot." (See page 13.)

Then, he pledged the United States to a twofold neutrality toward belligerents through the arms embargo and through discouraging abnormal exports of all American products.

The threat to peace overseas lies in "autocratic institutions that beget slavery at home and aggression abroad." Within our borders the President finds other "autocrats" at war with popular opinion.

He named no names when he spoke scornfully of those "who offer to lead us round the same old corner into the same old dreary street"; of those "who steal the livery of great national constitutional ideals to serve discredited special interests"; of those "who would 'gang up' against the people's liberties"; of the "unscrupulous economic autocrats" who now wish to withdraw their "abdication" of 1933.



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This way to the Senate: Sergeant at Arms Chesley W. Jurney (right) *opens the doors for Senator Arthur Capper*

Targets Identified

He named no names, but identifying the targets was simple. From the nature and source of recent attacks on the New Deal, Ruth Finney, Scripps-Howard writer, listed, among others, the American Liberty League, the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce, Herbert Hoover, and William Randolph Hearst.

To them, and to the country, the President proclaimed: "Control of the Federal Government has returned to the City of Washington."

Glancing toward the Supreme Court shadow over the New Deal, he said: "The Congress has the right, and can find the means, to protect its own prerogatives."

Of taxes, he believed that "no new taxes, over and above the present taxes, are advisable or necessary."

Of relief, "we can anticipate a reduction in our appropriations."

Of the bonus (see page 7) and the Townsend Plan, he said nothing. These were two of the issues that had found their way to the notice of Congress, along with fifty bills, during the short reconvening sessions that same afternoon.

Flocking back like school-children to the freshly painted and scrubbed Capitol, Congressmen knew that those were two of the matters which would plague them most.

To the Administration, neutrality and supply bills are more important. The neutrality bill, introduced last week, along the lines of the President's message, was more sweeping than the temporary legislation of last summer, but less drastic than that projected by the Nye Committee, outlined in last week's LITERARY DIGEST.

Two Voices

Senator Gerald P. Nye found the President's views on the subject in his speech inconsistent.

"With one voice the President called for neutrality," he said, "and with the other for the ability to lick the world."

Raucous Republican laughter rang the signal for the fight ahead at home when the President reached the point: "I can not better end this message on the state of the union—"

They viewed it as no such message.

Afterward, Republican Chairman Henry P. Fletcher, who had opposed granting the night radio hour to the President, called it a "political harangue."

Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, thought it "good theater, good preaching, and, probably, good politics, but it put forward no program at all."

Harper Sibley, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, found the castigation of business "unfair and unreasonable."

The American Liberty League declared it "the most dangerous speech that ever came from a President."

Most newspapers agreed that the speech was political rather than "a report of stewardship." Many called it a "stump speech." To the Boston *Evening Transcript* (Ind.-Rep.) it was a "Democratic holiday"; to the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.) an "affront"; to the Denver *Post* "a spectacular demonstration of superb showman-

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ship . . . almost as bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard."

But other papers reflected Democratic Speaker Byrns's view that the message was "splendid." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Ind.) hailed "a devastating demolition of his enemies." The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Ind.-Dem.) believed "no President has ever been more bold." The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) found the words "frank and statesmanlike."

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind.-Dem.) said in glowing praise:

"The humanitarian Roosevelt, the man of broad sympathies and courageous initiative, whose heart beats in harmony with the aspirations of the millions of 'forgotten men,' who recognizes the tragic cruelty of an old industrial system which rewarded strength and penalized weakness, the statesman who declared war on the 'money-changers' and framed a far-reaching program for the benefit of the underprivileged —this is the Roosevelt whose personality and determination shine like a beacon."

Nevertheless, *The Christian Science Monitor* (Ind.) believes he blundered.

"He made an appeal to emotions when the nation was expecting factual explanation of economic conditions and legislative needs," said that paper. "He gave an impression of partizanship when there was an unexampled opportunity to exhibit statesmanship. The capitalist system can not be reformed and made to work by calling capitalists names. It is not necessary for government to knuckle under to malefactors of great wealth. There may even be reason at the proper time to evoke popular support for curbs upon them. But that should be done by giving the people a better understanding of abuses rather than by rousing resentment against individuals."

Budget and Billions

At best, balancing a budget is like treading a perilous tight-rope.

"No mortal is permitted unfailingly to predict the future," President Roosevelt said on Monday in submitting his 1937 budget to Congress.

Culling figures from the four immense volumes prepared under Acting Director of the Budget Daniel W. Bell, the President thereupon peered into the future to estimate how much the Government would spend and receive between July, 1936, and July, 1937.

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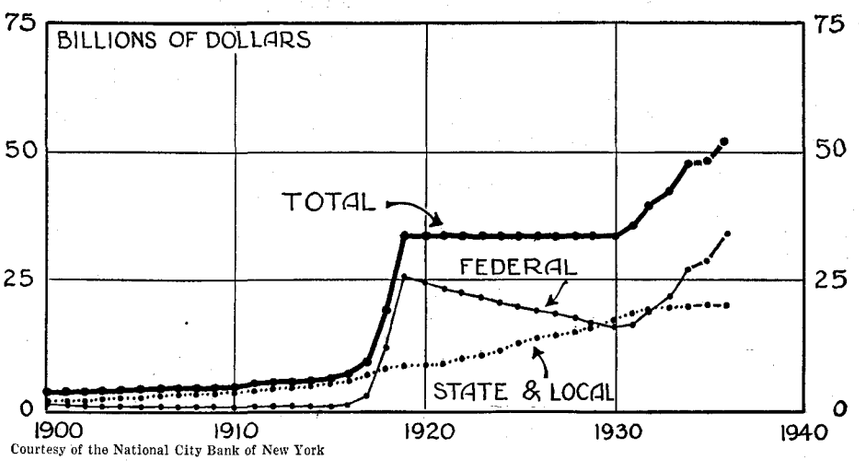
Daniel W. Bell, Director of the Budget, studying a substantial-looking budget



Courtesy of the National City Bank of New York

Gross debts of Federal, and State and Local Governments in the United States

Expenditures will total $5,069,000,000; estimated receipts, $5,654,000,000. On the surface, the budget balances. It does not, however, include relief—sure to build up a deficit despite unspent balances from 1936.

"Final success will depend, of course," the budget message said, "on the strength of the efforts put forth by the employers of the United States greatly to increase the number of persons employed by them. The finances of the Government are in better condition than at any time in the past seven years. . . . The credit of the Government is at its highest."

The budget for 1936, announced a year ago, carried $4,000,000,000 for relief and recovery, out of its $8,520,000,000 total. It was the relief item which threw it out of balance.

Even tho the present total does include major public works, the AAA, and the Civilian Conservation Corps, as regular government activities, the biggest hurdle—that of relief—still lies ahead. How high that hurdle may be can not be known for two months. The President explained that the necessity for determining the effects of the recently completed works program, prevented a statement of relief appropriations in less time.

Dynamite in Silk

Further down in the message, some saw dynamite in silk in a paragraph which read:

"If the Congress enacts legislation at the coming session which will impose additional charges upon the Treasury for which provision is not already made in this budget, I strongly urge that additional taxes be provided to cover such charges. It is important as we emerge from the depression that no new activities be added to the Government unless provision is made for additional revenue to meet their cost."

Might not this be the answer to bonuseers and Townsendites, observers wondered.

After estimating receipts and expenditures, the President indicated an excess of $585,000,000, of which all but $5,000,000 would be needed for debt retirement. This, of course, did not include relief.

It is estimated that the public debt on June 30, 1937, will amount to $31,351,638,737, as compared with an estimated debt on June 30, 1936, of $30,933,375,017.

When public debt and budget billions are bandied about, familiar concepts fail. Writers resort to the distance between the earth and moon for comparisons. They did this recently when the National Industrial Conference Board began adding up columns.

The gross public debt—Federal, State and local—has increased from $39,000,000,000 at the start of the New Deal, to about $50,000,000,000 at the present time, according to the Board.

The combined debt total equals approximately one year's national income at present levels.

In the hue and cry over mounting debt and unbalanced budgets, at least one commentator does not regard Uncle Sam as hopelessly profligate.

Recognizing the budget's big part in the 1936 campaign, Guy Greer, in the January *Harper's*, warns against the easy analogy of government and family spending.

"So long as nothing is owed to other families or nations, internal debts should not be a serious matter," he writes. "Reasoning along those lines, it would be easy enough to prove that internal debts of a family—or of a nation—are of no importance whatever. . . . We know as a matter of fact that a family under such conditions would be likely sooner or later to get into a row that would destroy it utterly. Its various members would probably end by cutting one another's throats. And, by the same token, a nation would finally get its financial affairs into such a mess that its entire organization for the production and distribution of goods and services would fall into confusion. . . .

"We can stand the debt without any real difficulty at all, even tho it should accumulate to figures far larger . . . if we can be sure that within a reasonable period, say two or three years, the budget will be balanced and the level of our economic activity and national income will begin to approach what our resources and our productive capacity make readily possible."

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AAA, New Deal Pillar, Smashed

Upset in Farm-Relief Program Presents Problem to Both Parties; Constitutional Amendment Possible Campaign Issue

The President held a slip of paper before him on his desk, smiled, and said nothing.

The Secretary of Agriculture, in his office, glanced at another like it, tossed it aside, and went on talking with a visitor.

In Congress, there were whispers, stirrings, and some grins as the budget message droned on.

These signs gave little hint that the second great pillar of the recovery program had just crashed on the heads of the Administration.

Across the Capitol Mall, Justice Owen J. Roberts, youngest on the Supreme Court, had just read in strong tones a decision carrying the AAA into the limbo to which the NRA had been consigned last May.

Six of the nine Justices—Chief Justice Hughes, Roberts, Van Devanter, McReynolds, Sutherland, and Butler—concurred in declaring the New Deal farm program altogether unconstitutional. Three justices—Stone, Brandeis, and Cardozo—dissented.

So comprehensive was the majority action that separate acts for the control of sugar, cotton, tobacco, potatoes, went along with it.

The AAA itself had provided to farmers benefit payments financed from processing taxes levied against millers, packers, and other processors. It covered such "basic" products as cotton, wheat, rye, corn, hogs, rice, and peanuts.

Taxes Impounded

The ruling left the Government pledged to pay $602,000,000 in benefits to farmers. Lost as possible revenue was $200,000,000 in processing taxes impounded by the courts. It eliminated more than $500,000,000 in tax revenues which the President had counted on collecting in the fiscal year 1937. But the President, in his budget message, had opened the door to new taxes (see opposite page).

"The process of riddling the New Deal, begun last year when the NRA was declared unconstitutional, was continued, and with destructive finality, in the Supreme Court's decision that the entire AAA program, processing tax and all, has no place on the statute books," commented the *Boston Transcript* (Ind.-Rep.).

"It is a momentous judgment—momentous in its effect on our present national economy and of far-reaching importance to the future of the country.

"It is a declaration that States' rights and local self-government still exist and can not be trampled under foot. It is a warning to the Administration that it must not interpret the general welfare clause of the Constitution as permission to enact legislation assessing the many for the benefit of the few.

"It is heartening reassurance to that great group of citizens which has viewed, with undisguised concern, the excursion of its Government into fields of strange paternalism."

Minority Opinion

Presenting the minority opinion of the Court, Justice Harlan F. Stone felt that judgment upon "paternalism" did not fall within the Court's realm. He said flatly that the appeal from an act of Congress should be to the ballot and not to the Court—"Courts are not the only agency in government that must be assumed to have the capacity to govern."

The challenge which the Supreme Court answered in this case was brought by the Hoosac Mills, Inc., of Massachusetts over payment of flour and processing taxes.

"The Hoosac Mills decision will have a beneficial effect on the employment levels of the country," said Russell T. Fisher, Secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. "It makes the end of an iniquitous sales tax on the basic necessities of life."

Nothing of the sort, said the *Daily Commercial Dispatch* (Dem.) of Columbus, Mississippi.

"The AAA decision has played hell with the farmer and agriculture," it declared. "It was the only plan that ever gave the farmer worthwhile relief by the Government. The AAA did for him what he couldn't do for himself—organize, control, and market his product on an orderly and adequate basis. Industry has enjoyed the protection of Government through the tariff and the AAA did just this for the farmer. It's a dark day for agriculture and the base and source of all prosperity in this country."

Sweeping as it was, the decision left some matters up in the air.

It did not indicate whether taxes held in escrow during litigation were to be returned to those who paid them or whether they still must sue the Government.

Another question for the future was raised by newspapers such as the *Arkansas Democrat* of Little Rock.

"How the processing tax will be supplemented," it said, "remains to be seen, but one thing is certain: the farmers of this country have had a taste of subsidies and, regardless of adverse opinion on Roosevelt's program, a substitute must be found.

"That leaves the Republicans, as well as the Democrats, pretty far out on a limb."

Agriculture Department officials, with an ear cocked toward the Court, have been studying alternatives for weeks. President Roosevelt conferred on Monday with Secretary Wallace and Attorney General Cummings in the hope of finding a satisfactory substitute.

Billion Collected

They have looked upon the AAA as the outstanding New Deal recovery achievement. More than $1,000,000,000 in processing taxes had been collected, in spite of dwindling payments as litigation increased. About $1,500,000,000 had been spent or promised to farmers signing crop reduction agreements.

The Court's ruling that the AAA plan was not "in itself voluntary" but a use of Federal funds to "purchase compliance" left them little leeway.

Seeing the need for an early modification of the entire program of managed recovery in agriculture, *The Cleveland Plain Dealer* (Ind.-Dem.) said: "Either the Government must take an entirely new tack, or it must allow the program of Agricultural Adjustment to go the way of a managed industrial recovery under NRA."

To many, the only way out was by way of an amendment to the Constitution.

The tone of the decision indicated that the Guffey Control Act and other New Deal measures would be smashed just as definitely.

"The Administration regards the AAA as an institution which the country can not get along without," said The Unofficial Observer in the magazine *Today* last week.

". . . it seems likely that the farm groups will demand either a constitutional amendment or the curbing or abolition of the Supreme Court's entirely extra-constitutional, assumed right to invalidate Acts of Congress. That would throw the Constitution and the Supreme Court headlong into the Presidential Campaign of 1936."

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Secretary Wallace: Can he find a substitute for the AAA?

Acme

Justice Owen J. Roberts, who read the AAA death sentence

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The Vote in '32, '34 and To-Day

The following table shows how the forty-eight States listed in this report voted on Roosevelt (a) in the 1932 election, (b) in THE DIGEST'S NEW DEAL POLL of 1934, and (c) in the present LITERARY DIGEST Poll to date:

	1932 Election For Roosevelt (A) Per Cent.	1934 Poll Vote For New Deal Policies (B) Per Cent.	The Vote to Date For New Deal Policies (C) Per Cent.
Alabama	84.85	80.44	67.26
Arizona	67.03	67.04	42.46
Arkansas	85.96	72.77	60.19
California	58.41	69.32	42.77
Colorado	54.81	53.43	34.11
Connecticut	47.40	55.81	28.00
Delaware	48.11	56.83	35.14
Florida	74.68	71.77	49.45
Georgia	91.60	82.43	67.31
Idaho	58.70	57.03	37.66
Illinois	55.23	53.24	34.47
Indiana	54.67	52.09	40.57
Iowa	57.69	51.70	41.71
Kansas	53.56	50.82	42.37
Kentucky	59.06	66.04	59.46
Louisiana	92.79	75.10	58.79
Maine	43.19	52.45	20.24
Maryland	61.50	60.28	33.76
Massachusetts	50.64	52.16	19.70
Michigan	52.37	60.39	31.83
Minnesota	59.91	62.19	36.20
Mississippi	95.98	83.27	72.61
Missouri	63.69	63.15	42.74
Montana	58.80	63.20	42.22
Nebraska	62.98	53.91	39.82
Nevada	69.41	68.13	43.83
New Hampshire	48.99	51.08	21.77
New Jersey	49.48	57.18	26.80
New Mexico	62.72	63.68	46.04
New York	53.33	58.63	32.09
North Carolina	69.93	75.03	64.79
North Dakota	69.59	60.27	40.91
Ohio	49.87	59.92	36.11
Oklahoma	73.30	66.98	47.40
Oregon	58.00	70.42	42.85
Pennsylvania	45.33	62.02	31.19
Rhode Island	55.08	57.46	23.41
South Carolina	98.03	83.63	70.50
South Dakota	63.62	50.28	36.03
Tennessee	66.51	70.47	63.80
Texas	88.06	77.72	60.79
Utah	56.52	70.41	54.10
Vermont	41.08	46.38	24.64
Virginia	68.46	65.66	52.50
Washington	57.46	64.43	37.48
West Virginia	54.47	62.82	41.96
Wisconsin	63.46	62.68	35.88
Wyoming	56.07	56.68	39.98
State Unknown		62.06	42.01

Eighth Report *Literary Digest* Nation-Wide Poll on Roosevelt's Policies

State	Electoral Vote	The Votes Received to Date Show the Following:			ANALYSIS OF HOW VOTERS IN THIS POLL VOTED IN 1932 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION AND HOW THEY NOW VOTE ON NEW DEAL POLICIES														
					Those Who Voted for Roosevelt in 1932 Now Vote on the New Deal			Those Who Voted for Hoover in 1932 Now Vote on the New Deal			Those Who Voted for Thomas in 1932 Now Vote on the New Deal			Those Who Voted for Others Than Roosevelt, Hoover or Thomas in 1932 Now Vote on the New Deal			Those Who Did Not Vote in 1932 or Vote Not Indicated Now Vote on the New Deal		
		Total Votes to Date	Vote YES in Support of Roosevelt's Policies	Vote NO Against Roosevelt's Policies	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
ALABAMA	11	10,756	7,234=67.26%	3,522=32.74%	6,712	2,163	8,875	216	1,043	1,259	42	21	63	..	12	12	264	283	547
ARIZONA	3	2,713	1,152=42.46%	1,561=57.54%	957	582	1,539	134	881	1,015	23	17	40	1	5	6	37	76	113
ARKANSAS	9	8,725	5,252=60.19%	3,473=39.81%	4,900	2,041	6,941	188	1,130	1,318	20	29	49	4	12	16	140	261	401
CALIFORNIA	22	132,847	56,824=42.77%	76,023=57.23%	43,072	19,977	63,049	10,393	52,364	62,757	1,689	778	2,467	75	241	316	1,595	2,663	4,258
COLORADO	6	21,046	7,179=34.11%	13,867=65.89%	5,596	3,951	9,547	1,133	9,028	10,161	236	240	476	10	40	50	204	608	812
CONNECTICUT	8	28,736	8,046=28.00%	20,690=72.00%	6,020	3,661	9,681	1,403	16,088	17,491	365	248	613	7	39	46	251	654	905
DELAWARE	3	3,446	1,211=35.14%	2,235=64.86%	945	404	1,349	187	1,728	1,915	40	17	57	1	3	4	38	83	121
FLORIDA	7	11,334	5,605=49.45%	5,729=50.56%	4,914	2,678	7,592	399	2,533	2,932	36	30	66	5	21	26	251	467	718
GEORGIA	12	17,181	11,565=67.31%	5,616=32.69%	10,512	3,527	14,039	298	1,437	1,735	65	20	85	17	31	48	673	601	1,274
IDAHO	4	5,648	2,127=37.66%	3,521=62.34%	1,712	1,021	2,733	327	2,284	2,611	22	37	59	6	27	33	60	152	212
ILLINOIS	29	147,905	50,985=34.47%	96,920=65.53%	39,404	28,017	67,421	8,231	63,791	72,022	1,668	1,028	2,696	70	315	385	1,612	3,769	5,381
INDIANA	14	60,495	24,544=40.57%	35,951=59.43%	20,139	9,146	29,285	3,265	24,827	28,092	394	270	664	8	80	88	738	1,628	2,366
IOWA	11	40,907	17,062=41.71%	23,845=58.29%	13,691	6,336	20,027	2,535	16,099	18,634	270	280	550	18	69	87	548	1,061	1,609
KANSAS	9	40,518	17,169=42.37%	23,349=57.63%	13,289	5,643	18,932	2,870	15,886	18,756	335	278	613	25	114	139	650	1,428	2,078
KENTUCKY	11	22,855	13,590=59.46%	9,265=40.54%	12,036	3,157	15,193	986	5,392	6,378	109	84	193	14	22	36	445	610	1,055
LOUISIANA	10	11,110	6,531=58.79%	4,579=41.21%	5,804	3,124	8,928	435	1,160	1 595	27	43	70	4	20	24	261	232	493
MAINE	5	15,383	3,113=20.24%	12,270=79.76%	2,460	2,265	4,725	492	9,450	9,942	49	62	111	3	7	10	109	486	595
MARYLAND	8	21,146	7,139=33.76%	14,007=66.24%	5,946	5,770	11,716	675	7,159	7,834	226	175	401	2	41	43	290	862	1,152
MASSACHUSETTS	17	73,040	14,390=19.70%	58,650=80.30%	10,655	10,731	21,386	2.606	45,745	48,351	702	554	1,256	31	103	134	396	1,517	1,913
MICHIGAN	19	60,096	19,131=31.83%	40,965=68.17%	14,306	10,505	24,811	3,451	28,441	31,892	753	579	1,332	27	107	134	594	1,333	1,927
MINNESOTA	11	48,483	17,552=36.20%	30,931=63.80%	13,831	9,189	23,020	2,732	20,343	23,075	496	446	942	16	55	71	477	898	1,375
MISSISSIPPI	9	6,794	4,933=72.61%	1,861=27.39%	4,686	1,398	6,084	83	311	394	17	10	27	1	3	4	146	139	285
MISSOURI	15	65,372	27,939=42.74%	37,433=57.26%	24,022	12,186	36,208	2,787	22,952	25,739	400	468	868	23	105	128	707	1722	2,429
MONTANA	4	6,411	2,707=42.22%	3,704=57.78%	2,085	1,021	3,106	460	2,497	2,957	86	63	149	3	13	16	73	110	183
NEBRASKA	7	26,336	10,487=39.82%	15,849=60.18%	8,672	4,979	13,651	1,318	9,887	11,205	177	167	344	4	50	54	316	766	1,082
NEVADA	3	1,362	597=43.83%	765=56.17%	520	298	818	65	428	493	1	3	4	1	3	4	10	33	43
NEW HAMPSHIRE	4	9,491	2,066=21.77%	7,425=78.23%	1,611	1,319	2,930	321	5,817	6,138	53	48	101	6	3	9	75	238	313
NEW JERSEY	16	54,049	14,483=26.80%	39,566=73 20%	10,797	8,090	18,887	2,469	29,894	32,363	740	424	1,164	23	84	107	454	1,074	1,528
NEW MEXICO	3	2,422	1,115=46.04%	1,307=53.96%	943	480	1,423	118	747	865	22	19	41	1	4	5	31	57	88
NEW YORK	47	182,184	58,460=32.09%	123,724=67.91%	45,376	35,722	81,098	7,597	80,958	88,555	3,180	1,752	4,932	124	622	746	2,183	4,670	6,853
NORTH CAROLINA	13	16,059	10,405=64.79%	5,654=35.21%	9,494	2,554	12,048	433	2,520	2,953	114	62	176	5	30	35	359	488	847
NORTH DAKOTA	4	7,230	2,958=40.91%	4,272=59.09%	2,365	1,780	4,145	464	2,280	2,744	49	74	123	1	15	16	79	123	202
OHIO	26	109,709	39,616=36.11%	70,093=63.89%	30,053	18,038	48,091	6,975	48,428	55,403	1,431	902	2,333	49	210	259	1,108	2,515	3,623
OKLAHOMA	11	23,303	11,045=47.40%	12,258=52.60%	9,565	5,105	14,670	1,008	6,222	7,230	92	91	183	3	35	38	377	805	1,182
OREGON	5	16,089	6,895=42.85%	9,194=57.15%	5,424	2,587	8,011	1,056	6,037	7,093	218	193	411	8	34	42	189	343	532
PENNSYLVANIA	36	143,207	44,671=31.19%	98,536=68.81%	34,904	22,641	57,545	6,892	70,572	77,464	1,300	1,152	2,452	59	271	330	1,516	3,900	5,416
RHODE ISLAND	4	10,600	2,481=23.41%	8,119=76.59%	1,962	1,591	3,553	379	6,197	6,576	62	50	112	2	14	16	76	267	343
SOUTH CAROLINA	8	5,563	3,922=70.50%	1,641=29.50%	3,750	1,250	5,000	35	172	207	8	12	20	4	3	7	125	204	329
SOUTH DAKOTA	4	11,174	4,026=36.03%	7,148=63.97%	3,266	2,383	5,649	592	4,385	4,977	54	88	142	4	27	31	110	265	375
TENNESSEE	11	22,230	14,182=63.80%	8,048=36.20%	12,535	3,111	15,646	819	4,092	4,911	112	58	170	20	52	72	696	735	1,431
TEXAS	23	43,172	26,246=60.79%	16,926=39.21%	23,757	10,480	34,237	1,381	5,270	6,651	182	139	321	16	41	57	910	996	1,906
UTAH	4	6,359	3,440=54.10%	2,919=45.90%	2,720	847	3,567	531	1,949	2,480	76	42	118	1	5	6	112	76	188
VERMONT	3	7,783	1,918=24.64%	5,865=75.36%	1,498	987	2,485	319	4,591	4,910	53	45	98	..	8	8	48	234	282
VIRGINIA	11	19,175	10,066=52.50%	9,109=47.50%	8,917	3,910	12,827	608	4,423	5,031	119	83	202	14	36	50	408	657	1,065
WASHINGTON	8	29,799	11,169=37.48%	18,630=62.52%	8,908	5,918	14,826	1,657	11,669	13,326	245	244	489	29	128	157	330	671	1,001
WEST VIRGINIA	8	16,419	6,889=41.96%	9,530=58.04%	6,045	2,584	8,629	618	6,500	7,118	78	51	129	5	20	25	143	375	518
WISCONSIN	12	40,740	14,616=35.88%	26,124=64.12%	11,819	9,387	21,206	1,802	15,268	17,070	591	564	1,155	21	53	74	383	852	1,235
WYOMING	3	3,247	1,298=39.98%	1,949=60.02%	1,036	542	1,578	196	1,321	1,517	32	27	59	2	3	5	32	56	88
STATE UNKNOWN		17,813	7,483=42.01%	10,330=57.99%	6,073	3,302	9,375	938	6,324	7,262	149	154	303	6	32	38	317	518	835
TOTALS	531	1,688,462	643,514=38.11%	1,044,948=61.89%	519,704	298,378	818,082	84,877	688,520	773,397	17,208	12,221	29,429	779	3,268	4,047	20,946	42,561	63,507

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Digest Poll: 38.11% of 1,688,462 Vote "Yes"

New Deal Lagging by More Than 400,000 Ballots as "State Unknown" Joins the 36 Opposing Administration Acts and Policies to Date; Interpretations by Editors Differ

With nearly 1,700,000 Americans represented this week in the eighth report of THE LITERARY DIGEST'S poll of New Deal strength to-day, the heavy balloting shows a further increase in the majority opposed to Administration policies.

Lagging by more than 400,000 votes, the New Deal gets 643,514 of the 1,688,462 total, while the "noes" surge past the million mark with 1,044,948.

Not only are the Administration "acts and policies" far behind in votes as the poll approaches full flood, but they continue to suffer a loss in percentages. This week the approving vote is 38.11 per cent., as compared with the 61.89 per cent. for the "noes." The negative percentage has jumped 1.42 since last week's report and more than 3 per cent. in the last two weeks.

It may be noted that the 61.89 per cent. now opposed compares with the 61.15 per cent. majority for the New Deal in THE DIGEST'S complete poll of 1934.

With such a large number of ballots tabulated, an increase of more than 317,000 since last week, there are many interesting angles in this report of the poll, which is finding out what the country thinks of the New Deal to-day. THE DIGEST asked 10,000,000 Americans, "Do you NOW approve the acts and policies of the Roosevelt New Deal to date?" and their individual answers, now reaching an impressive total, will give the nation's answer to that question.

One feature of the current report, tabulated on the opposite page, is the appearance for the first time of "State Unknown," an imaginary commonwealth created by voters in every part of the country who neglected to write in the names of their respective States on their ballots. Even "State Unknown" goes anti-New Deal, its 17,813 voters being 57.99 against.

Line-Up Unchanged

Otherwise the line-up of the States remains the same as last week, with twelve voting for and thirty-six against the New Deal.

Turning to the larger ones, we find New York represented by 182,184 votes, as compared with 50,680 last week. Its "no" percentage has leaped from 65.30 to 67.91. Pennsylvania, which also appeared in the table for the first time last week, maintains about the same negative percentage—68.81—on the basis of 143,207 votes. New Jersey, another recent newcomer, has 54,049 ballots, of which 26.80 per cent. are favorable. Other States casting a heavy vote, California, Illinois, and Ohio, still disapprove the New Deal by about the same percentages.

Most heavily opposed of all the forty-eight is Massachusetts, which gives a "yes" vote of only 19.70 per cent., while Mississippi is most loyal to the New Deal, giving it a majority of 72.61.

An Expectant Pair

—*Carmack in* The Christian Science Monitor

As a unit, New England with its six States, is striking more sharply at Administration "acts and policies" than any other section of the country. Its disapproving percentage is 77.93, whereas in THE DIGEST poll of 1934 it favored the New Deal by 52.97 per cent.

Farm States' Stand

Poll followers also will be interested in the comparative showings of the seven farm States—Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas—where political observers believed that government benefits to farmers would dispose them favorably toward the New Deal. As a unit, these States favored the New Deal by 57.60 per cent. in 1934; thus far in the present poll they are opposing it by 59.51 per cent.

Even in the twelve States that are backing Administration policies there is a sharp decline in the "yes" vote since the last DIGEST poll. The States are Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, and Virginia, all in the South except Utah. Taking them as a unit, they approved the New Deal by 74.51 per cent. in 1934. To-day that percentage has sunk to 61.78. As the smaller table shows, the greatest drop is in Louisiana, the late Senator Huey P. Long's State—from 75.10 to 58.79.

Hanging on the fence is Florida, with a skimpy "no" percentage of 50.55; it should be interesting to see on which side it finally will drop. In the 1934 poll it voted for the Administration by 71.77 per cent.

Virginia, with a "yes" percentage of 52.50, and Oklahoma, with a "no" percentage of 47.40, also are close to the point where a sudden shift would put them across the line.

Of the 818,082 poll participants who indicate that they voted for Mr. Roosevelt in 1932, 63.53 per cent. still indorse the New Deal, while 36.47 have shifted from it.

Of the 773,397 who indicate they voted for Mr. Hoover in 1932, almost 11 per cent. now favor the New Deal.

Of the 29,429 who indicate they voted for Norman Thomas, Socialist, in 1932, the New Deal now wins the support of 17,208, or 58.47 per cent.

But those who voted for others than Roosevelt, Hoover, or Thomas—and they no doubt include the Communists—show a sharp antipathy for the New Deal. Of the 4,047 in this category, 80.75 per cent. are opposed.

Another class of voters who reject Administration policies are those who either did not vote in 1932 or who do not indicate how they voted. These include many who had not then reached their majority. Of the 63,507 in this group, 67.02 per cent. vote "no," more than 5 per cent. higher than the negative vote of the entire poll.

With the poll in full blast, THE DIGEST notes what it knew was inevitable—that criticism of the poll is in full blast also. It is the same in every poll and the charges always run about the same: "unfair"—"partizan"—"sold out." Once again, we will simply point to the record of previous DIGEST polls and leave these charges to public judgment.

Editorial Comment

Editorial comment is ranging from serious discussion and analysis to bitter denunciation.

From Mississippi, the State most strongly in favor of the New Deal, comes an editorial that appeared in the Jackson *Daily News* (Dem.). It was written before the last seven States were represented in the poll table. Says the editorial:

"We don't care one hurrah in Hades how they vote, for THE LITERARY DIGEST poll is a fake, anyhow.

"On the 4th of March, 1937, at the noon hour, on the front steps of the Capitol Building at Washington, Franklin D. Roosevelt will be inaugurated for his second term as President of the United States.

"That's as certain as sunrise to-morrow morning."

The Editor of the Jackson *Daily News* has forgotten that neither Mr. Roosevelt nor any other man will be inaugurated on March 4, 1937. The inauguration will be on January 20.

On the other hand, an Independent Democratic paper, the Norfolk *Virginian Pilot*, has this to say:

"THE LITERARY DIGEST'S Delphic reputation is so formidably buttressed by the deadliness with which its past political polls have been verified by events, that account must be taken of the possibility that its new poll foreshadows a political overturn next November."

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Democrats *vs.* Democrats

One Dinner Honoring Jackson Costs $50 a Plate; Roosevelt, Smith, Talmadge, in Kaleidoscopic Groups as Party Girds for 1936

There are Democrats and Democrats. When the country was young there were Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson. To-day there are President Roosevelt, Alfred E. Smith, and Eugene Talmadge. All five are getting a lot of attention this month.

Democrats of every hue sit down together at 2,500 dinner tables this week to honor the memory of General Jackson on the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, which "Old Hickory" fought in 1815.

Wide World

Alfred E. Smith and reporters in his Empire State Building office on the occasion of his sixty-second birthday, when he replied to White House statement

Of Democracy's two first tenets—liberty and equality—Jackson stressed the former, Jefferson the latter.

Jefferson and his principles will be invoked against the New Deal in Macon, Georgia, on January 29, when Southern Jeffersonian Democrats gather at the call of Governor Talmadge.

Sandwiched between these Democratic rallies, Alfred E. Smith will speak his mind at the Washington dinner of the American Liberty League on January 25.

Up to 1928, Franklin D. Roosevelt repeatedly put the name of Governor Smith before Democratic conventions for the Presidency. In that year, Governor Smith started Mr. Roosevelt toward the White House by urging him to run for the New York Governorship. Their ways parted at the Chicago convention in 1932.

A recent White House *contretemps*, relegated by many papers to Emily Post for solution, rubbed salt in the Democratic party's wound. Mr. Smith declined Mrs. Roosevelt's invitation to be a White House guest the night of the Liberty League address.

"Open warfare between the Happy Warrior (so named by Roosevelt) and the Old Potato (so named by Smith) is expected to break wide open," said the Springfield (Mass.) *Union* (Rep.). "The incident may presage a concerted assault by historic Democracy upon the foibles and fancies of the New Deal."

Mr. Smith, *The Union* believes, has "a large following among Democrats who still refuse to look upon Thomas Jefferson as an old fogey."

To the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.):

"Al Smith is a two-fisted fighter who understands what he is talking about when he speaks of the public record of Mr. Roosevelt. The country knows also that he is an honest and genuinely patriotic man who is a real Democrat and would stick to the 'organization' if he were not thoroughly convinced that he has a higher duty."

Enigma Suggested

But the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Ind.-Dem.) declares that "to us Mr. Smith has become a political enigma.

"Once the vociferous friend of the plain man," it says, "he now becomes the spokesman of the American Liberty League, an organization of millionaires and their lawyers which is the antithesis of the group to which he was accustomed to appeal."

Meanwhile, the Jackson Day dinners stirred their own rumpus.

In Washington, two dinners were scheduled. At one, from which President Roosevelt's remarks were to be broadcast even to ships far out at sea, those who broke bread had to pay $50 apiece. Mrs. Roosevelt graced the other, which cost $10 apiece. Prices elsewhere ran as low as $2.

One Democratic Senator thought that the cost of the dinners would make Andrew Jackson "turn over in his grave." Republicans attacked the fund-raising as a violation of the statute which forbids Federal employees from soliciting political funds.

"I believe that if Andrew Jackson were alive to-day," Democratic Treasurer W. Forbes Morgan retorted, "he would certainly prefer this democratic means of raising money to selling out the party to special interests behind the scenes."

"Politically it is a blunder," said the Dallas *News* (Ind.). "Jackson ate no $50 dinners. . . . Neither would Jefferson. . . . Fifty-dollar dinners and democracy do not mix."

Turmoil in Cincinnati

Citizens of Cincinnati twisted the dials and hitched their chairs closer to their radios on New Year's Day. While other cities listened to the Rose Bowl Game, they were intent on learning who was to be their Mayor.

In City Hall, microphones were set to pick up proceedings of the nine members of City Council. Listeners knew they would hear a continuation of the eleven-year battle between the Republicans and the Charter-Reform group.

They were right, but a surprize was coming. After routine nominating speeches by the regular parties, it became apparent they were tied with four votes each.

Then arose Councilman Herbert S. Bigelow, leader of the Father Coughlin forces in the City.

Councilman's Surprize

"I am the key to City Hall," he announced in a voice that blared in the impressive silence. Then he gave his terms: he would vote for either group that would make him Chairman of the Public Utilities Committee. If neither would do so, he would be a candidate himself, and deadlock the election.

In the face of this hopeless situation, the balloting began. Fifteen weary times the name of each Councilman was called. Fifteen times the ratio remained the same, 4—4—1.

Tired out, the Council adjourned, but, next day, the press of the Mayorless City carried on the battle. Thundered the Cincinnati *Post:*

"Granting his [Bigelow's] request would be the first step toward wrecking efficient, merit government in this city. The course of the Charter Councilmen is clear.

"Far better lose control of City Council for the next two years, and keep the faith of the Charter movement, than to deal with any individual whose cry is—give me the job."

The Cincinnati *Times-Star* was skeptical of the electoral system:

"The proportional representation plan of voting—always a quack device—is working as many thoughtful critics expected it to work, in the breakdown of any two-party or two-group system."

In the midst of the controversy the City faced the problem of how to run the Government without a Mayor.

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Bonus Compromise Foreshadowed

Thorny Issue in Seventeen Years' Fight to the Front Again in Congress; Solutions Seek to Allay Fears of Inflation

Within an hour after the World War ended, while victory bells still rang and ticker-tape still spiraled from office windows, the first soldiers' bonus bill was introduced in Congress.

Since then, around the little word "bonus" has raged an uninterrupted Congressional battle. For seventeen years bonus bills have been introduced, voted down, amended, passed, vetoed—by four successive Presidents—and brought to vote again.

Now, with Congress reconvened, almost its first act was to confront this thorny

Underwood

Representative Fred M. Vinson: His bonus bill was favored by the Legion

issue. Pro-bonus forces claim enough votes to override a veto. Before long they expect to seal with victory the records of a bitter, seventeen-year struggle.

Not even inveterate bonus foes contest this prediction.

"No one either in the Administration or in Congress seems to dispute it," writes Frank R. Kent, veteran political commentator, in the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.-Dem.). "The probabilities are that Mr. Roosevelt will again veto, tho some doubt that. In any event, a veto is considered now a futile thing, and the bonus fight is as good as won."

To Mr. Kent this "sheds illuminating light upon the type of men they [the voters] elect to Congress and their total inability at times to stand firm against any organized band of Treasury raiders. The reason is a simple one. This session of Congress immediately precedes a national election."

Other papers, like the New York *Daily News* (Ind.), however, believe that "payment of the bonus now might be the last big blast of ready cash needed to blow up what is left of the depression."

With victory conceded, editors last week turned their attention to what form the 1936 bill is likely to take. Previous measures, they recalled, had fallen afoul the grave problem: "How are these billions to be raised?"

Various proposals face Congress.

Scheduled for debate January 13 is the bill sponsored by Representative Wright Patman, plump, pink-cheeked Democrat from Texas. It calls on the Treasury to redeem immediately, at 1945 maturity value, certificates granting veterans $1 and $1.25 for each day in service, plus 25 per cent. and interest.

Because it proposed printing $2,000,000,000 worth of greenbacks, President Roosevelt vetoed this bill last May as "currency inflation." Last week Patmanites offered to strike out this clause.

More favored by Administration leaders is the Byrnes-Steiwer compromise, offering immediate payment at 3 per cent. discount.

The day after Congress opened, Representative Fred M. Vinson of Kentucky announced that Mr. Patman had joined a united front in support of a bill to be known as the Vinson-Patman-MacCormack bill. Backed by the three major veterans' organizations—the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Disabled American Veterans of the World War—it contains a clause intended to save the Treasury $1,000,000,000.

Historic Precedents

Granting compensations to soldiers sets no precedent in military history. As far back as 1592 England recognized the claim of a maimed soldier. A month after the Declaration of Independence was signed, Congress offered pensions to Colonials disabled in the Revolutionary War.

Since then, the Federal Government has paid out more than $17,000,000,000 in relief to veterans. To-day the Treasury is still mailing checks to soldiers or dependents of five wars: the Mexican War, the Civil War, the Indian Wars, the Spanish-American War, and the World War. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, the bill was $618,522,341.

The present "adjusted compensation" act dates back to 1924, when it was passed over President Coolidge's veto. Never intended to provide veterans with cash, it calls for twenty-year paid-up endowment policies to furnish security for old age and insurance for dependents.

Almost at once agitation for immediate cash payment began. By 1930, with economic distress wide-spread, the fight began in earnest. It flared dramatically in the sultry summer of 1932 when an army of veterans camped in Washington and were driven out by bayonet and gas. Last year a bonus bill missed passage by the narrowest of margins.

Should cash payment become the law—as many predict—by February 1, a great sigh of relief will be breathed by three men who have been notable soldiers.

Since last fall, when he became American Legion Commander, all of J. Ray Murphy's 235 pounds of energy have gone into the bonus fight. The Boston *Globe* (Ind.) describes this six-foot Iowa giant as "a thoughtful man who can swing his fists," "a quiet citizen who spends a lot of evenings sitting at home, 'reading all kinds of books.'"

Working closely with him is handsome John Thomas Taylor, known as "chief Legion lobbyist." Charming, stylishly dressed, he is noted for his timely approaches to Congressmen and is respected for his shrewdness.

Heading the Veterans of Foreign Wars is James Edward Van Zandt, whose sincerity and gift for logical speech have made him a popular figure among his bud-

Wide World

Representative Wright Patman, who wanted inflation as well as the bonus

dies. Back from War duty on the high seas, he coached sport teams at the New York Navy Yard. Heavy-set, curly-headed, he has scooted across the Continent fifty times in five years pleading for the bonus.

Inflation Fears

The new bill upon which these men have united may satisfy some of those who fear inflation. But whether the bonus is paid by bonds, loans, or greenbacks, according to John T. Flynn, economist of the Newspaper Enterprise Association, money value will fall and prices soar.

"If we borrow on government bonds and pay the veterans, we still owe the bonds," he contends. "You do not pay a debt when you borrow money from Peter and pay it to Paul. You merely owe the money to Peter instead of Paul."

As if to answer this argument, Leslie Gould, Financial Editor of the New York *Evening Journal* (Ind.), rejoices that "business is sure of one lift" this year and finds it difficult "to see how there can be much of a business set-back with all that currency [$2,000,000,000 from bonus certificates] floating around."

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Topics in Brief

ABOUT the only downward trend these days is that of the thermometer.—*Wichita Eagle.*

APPARENTLY poor old England is tottering to another triumph.—*Asheville Citizen-Observer.*

THE modern idea of roughing it is to do without a heater in the limousine.—*Akron Beacon-Journal.*

NO; it would not be altogether incorrect to call the preachers A-men.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

AT least Sir Samuel accepted the British uproar over his treaty proposal with resignation.—*Dallas News.*

ANOTHER great danger of one-arm driving is that you're so likely to skid into a church.—*Washington Post.*

A TEAM of French contract-bridge aces is with us. There is nothing in a report that they will play for double the War debt or nothing.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

IF Doctor Townsend does start a Third-Party movement, a lot of regular politicians are going to age rapidly enough to become eligible for the pension.—*San Diego Union.*

IT looks as tho we'll have the unemployed on our hands until we get them on their feet.—*Boston Transcript.*

AMERICANS just now seem to be divided in two great classes—the "indigent" and the "indignant."—*Troy Record.*

THE fact that a train has been robbed is cheering news. In most places they have quit running.—*Atlanta Georgian.*

ETHIOPIA might propose a peace by matching Joe Louis against any Italian, winner to take all.—*Tulsa World.*

SIGN on door of Peace & Goodwill: Out to lunch. Back December 25, 1936.—*F.P.A. in New York Herald Tribune.*

"A GOOD name is rather to be chosen than great riches." And there's no tax on a good name, either.—*Salina (Kan.) Journal.*

"THE end of heavy spending by the Government is in sight," says a government official. So is the Milky Way.—*St. Louis Star-Times.*

RECENTLY Hoover has gone in for wise-cracking, which some seem to enjoy, but many of us still think he's funnier when he's solemn.—*Providence News-Tribune.*

Good Luck to You, Young Fellow!

—*Fritz in* The Nation

Lunge

We note that Washington is becoming so crowded with new Departments set up by the New Deal that there is an acute problem of finding room for them. However, if they can manage to struggle along until next fall, the situation will be relieved.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Riposte

Secretary Wallace has announced that if the Supreme Court knocks out the AAA, he has eight substitutes. This must be pretty discouraging to those Republicans who have not been able to think up one.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

PEARL BUCK and Tokyo seem of the same mind concerning China. Both regard it as the good earth.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

SHOUSE calls it "constructive criticism" of the New Deal. The things it is trying to construct are called skids.—*Dayton Journal.*

INTERNATIONAL conference: A gathering of representatives of world Powers to watch Japan's delegate expand his chest.—*Toledo Blade.*

"TINKHAM plans fight to void Kellogg Pact," says a head-line. That should be a thriller, like kicking a loser after a knock-out.—*Chicago News.*

"DEMOCRATS Search Old Files to Show Hoover Has Shifted." It would be a joke if they dug up the 1932 Democratic Platform by mistake.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"IN spite of the international situation," writes a politician, "Germany remains silent. Has she something up her sleeve?" We venture to think she may have an arm or two.—*Punch.*

THE naval conference in London is getting nowhere, because everybody wants as much Navy as anybody else. It turns out to be a conference for naval imitation.—*The New Yorker.*

PLAYING bridge is not only more thrilling than petty gambling, says Expert Ely Culbertson, but it may be a cure for it. But what could be worked as a cure for bridge?—*Kansas City Star.*

NEWSPAPER correspondents in the war zone have so much time on their hands that they have resorted to knitting. And using, we suppose, the wool that's been pulled over their eyes.—*Toronto Saturday Night.*

GENE BUCK, for the American Society of Composers, offers a $2,000 prize for an official song for New York City. After it is written and the prize awarded, the winner and Mr. Buck will sing "The Sidewalks of New York" over a national network.—*New York Sun.*

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World Reacts to Roosevelt's Voice

President Speaks Out on Position Amid Foreign Embroilments; American Continents Support His Desire to Keep Out of War

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's magical radio voice was listened to attentively all over the world on January 3. (See page 5.)

His speech was a compelling statement on the attitude of the United States in its foreign relations. He was especially adroit, some journals said, in his line-up of the United States with the Dominion of Canada and the Republics of Central and of South America.

Italian newspapers touched only lightly on the passages in which he assailed war-making autocracies. As the Rome *Tribuna* interpreted the message:

"Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that the world's desire for peace is blocked by only 10 or 15 per cent. of the total population of the world, and did not hide his pessimism over the outlook in Europe and Asia where men that govern the various great peoples possess the temperament and pursue the ends that do not lead to progress for peace and good-will."

Naval Concentration

Previously *La Tribuna* had bitterly complained of Britain's naval concentration in the Mediterranean as an "anti-League" practise.

Nor was it agreeable to the Italian press to find in sections of the British press conviction that, as *The News Chronicle* (London) said: "The President's lead should notably ease the League's vital task of pressing forward the oil embargo."

In sharp contradiction of this opinion of the enforcement of a world-wide embargo on oil shipments to Italy came reports by certain American correspondents at London that President Roosevelt's message had dealt a blow to an "oil-tight" sanction because of his intimation that the United States would maintain normal peace-time exports regardless of League decisions.

"America is not going to take a leading part in any dangerous sanctions game," declared Viscount Rothermere's *Evening News* (London).

Lord Beaverbrook's *Evening Standard*, which favors British isolation, remarked:

"Peaceful isolation . . . is the lead President Roosevelt gives to Britain. When we, too, resolve to cut away every entanglement which might involve us in other peoples' wars we shall be at the beginning of a permanent and glorious partnership with our kinsmen of the United States—a partnership of peace as a pattern to the world."

French Reaction

In France, there was a noticeable tone of adverse criticism of President Roosevelt's speech in certain journals. The Paris *Temps*, semiofficial organ of the Foreign Office, observed acidly:

"Not only can one no longer be reasonable in counting on United States intervention on the side of Powers that took up arms in defense of the liberty of the world in 1914-'18, but, according to the neutrality act envisaged, nations defending their right or fighting for an independent existence can no longer count, any more than Powers taking part in aggression, on American materials indispensable for continuance of the fight."

Rather cynically, the Paris *Journal* (Independent and semiofficial) observed:

"His condemnation of dictatorships and expansionist nations will not prove popular in any nation that chooses to fit this shoe to its foot. If Italians had some of the United States room they undoubtedly would not have attempted the Ethiopian adventure."

On the other hand the *Paris-Midi*, Independent, moderately Leftist organ, praised the President's denunciation of dictatorships, but showed alarm at the policy of restricting war-time trade.

It commented:

"Fearing they will be deprived of American products in war time, countries will progressively seek to do without them in peace time. . . . The policy of systematic isolation is not necessarily an effective peace policy."

Other Americas

Cabled editorial comment from the South American press to THE LITERARY DIGEST radiated admiration for the President's message. *La Prensa* (Ind.) of Buenos Aires (Argentina), said:

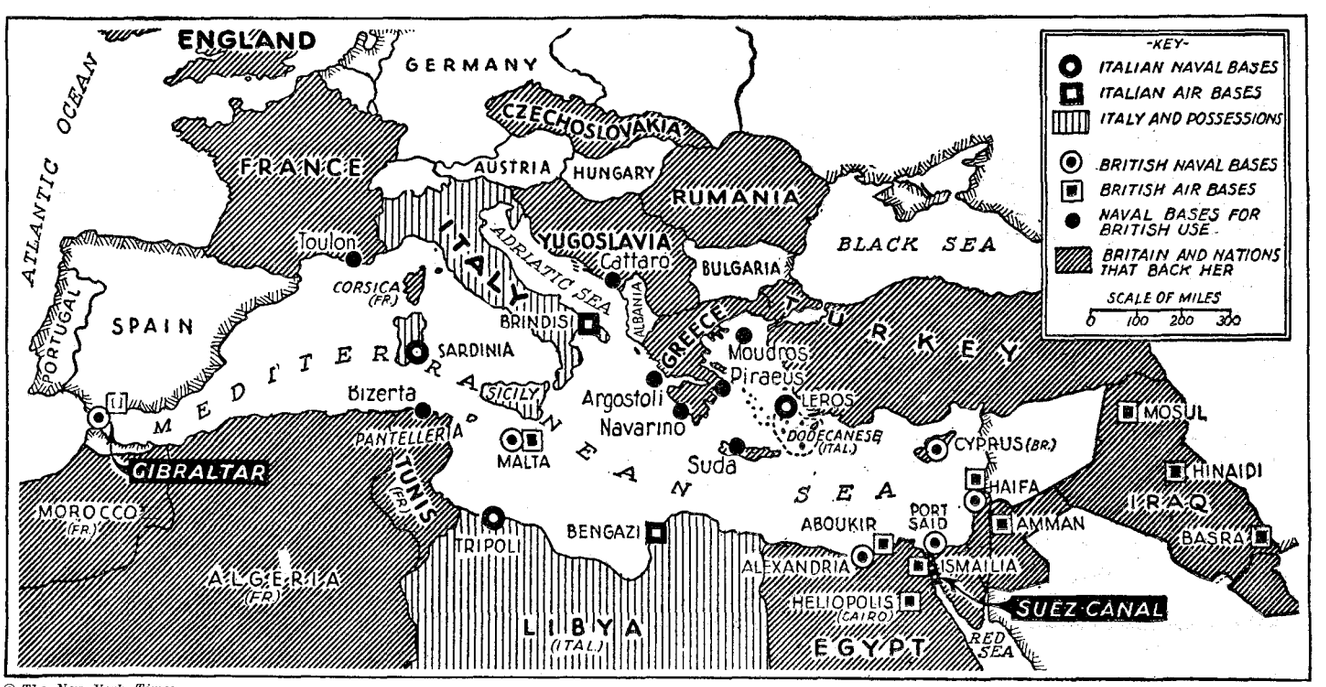
"It is impossible not to see in these words a warning to Governments which have ignored the moral influence exerted by the United States against intolerance and oppression."

The Buenos Aires *Herald*, an English language daily of many years' standing, remarked of the speech:

"It will rank among the great pronouncements made to the American people during their long and splendid history."

In Chile, *El Diario Illustrado* (Cons.) said:

"If the Americas are to have any part in the maintenance of peace throughout the world, it is essential that they remain aloof from the burning questions of the Old World."



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"The Inland Sea That Bristles With Armaments"

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War-Atrocity Cry in Ethiopia

Swedish Red Cross Workers Wounded by Air-Bombers; British Rush Battle-Cruisers to Egyptian Riot Scenes

Encamped for eight days on an Ethiopian plain near Dolo. in the southern war zone, an ambulance unit of the Prince Charles of Sweden Volunteer Red Cross nervously watched Italian planes rain bombs on the surrounding countryside.

Remembering the fate of the American Seventh Day Adventist Hospital, bombed in Northern Dessye early last month, Dr. Fride Hylander, the unit's commander, and his eight countrymen assistants, made doubly sure all equipment bore Red Cross markings.

Suddenly, on the ninth day, early last week, the aerial visitors swooped down, and bombed and machine-gunned the ambulance camp. The next day news of the raid shocked the world.

Doctor Hylander was wounded and an assistant was hurt, twenty-eight native patients were killed.

Doctor Hylander, brought to Addis Ababa by plane, called the attack "an utterly deliberate act."

As he spoke, word reached the Capital that an Egyptian-Ethiopian ambulance unit and an Ethiopian Red Cross hospital organized by Americans, at Daggar Bur, had been bombed and machine-gunned. All told 10,000 bombs were dropped by the Italians during the week.

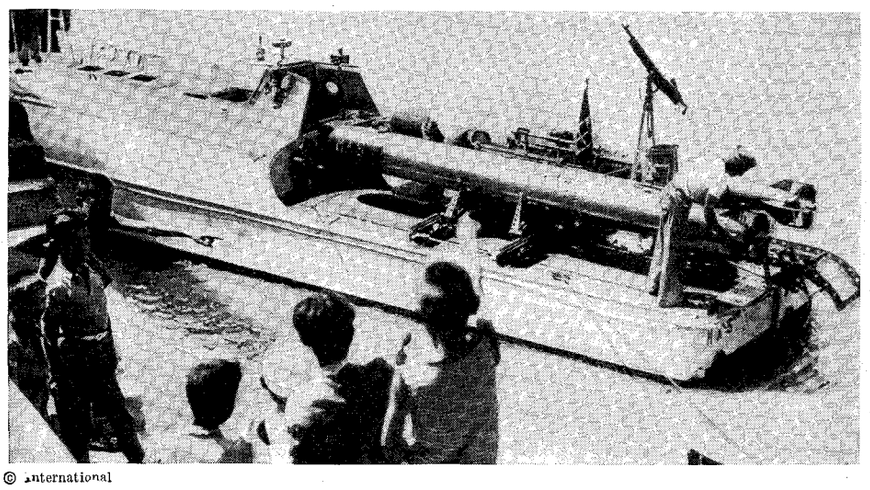
Apology to Sweden

Italy apologized to Sweden and accused Ethiopia of issuing false reports to injure her cause. Sweden felt the attack was deliberate, and answered by collecting material for a new outfit.

In Geneva a spokesman of the International Committee of the Red Cross expressed wonder whether the Red Cross flag is not developing into a symbol of death rather than one of mercy.

According to one version in Rome the Italian bombers discovered a near-by camp belonging to the Ethiopian high command, and in the strafing of it one projectile hit the hospital. Doctor Hylander, however, said his hospital was a mile away from any Ethiopian camp.

Nevertheless, the incident had the double-barreled effect of focusing world attention on the apparently desperate condition of the Italian campaign in Ethiopia and of whipping up Italian feeling for a more vigorous prosecution of the war.



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Italy has 300 sea-sleds like this one in the Mediterranean. It can do sixty to eighty knots, and carry two torpedoes and anti-aircraft gun

Newspapers in Italy turned bitterly on foreign critics and volunteers in Ethiopia. An example was this comment of the highly placed *Giornale d'Italia* (Rome):

"We would like to know whether, in the face of the Ethiopians' war methods, it is really expected that Italy should order its soldiers to put cork on the points of their bayonets and its aviators to fill their bombs with Cologne water.

"Both Geneva and Stockholm keep their mouths shut when Italy protests against the use of dum-dum bullets and other atrocities. Stockholm should now be aware that there is no Ethiopian straw hut which does not display the Red Cross.

"Stockholm should say whether it desires our aviators, before proceeding with a bombardment, to release a couple of comrades in a parachute to ascertain whether there is a Swedish physician in the neighborhood."

Emperor Protests

To which Emperor Haile Selassie replied: "Not content with violation of all international laws and rights of men, the Italians now resort to calumny, a medium they have used before to explain the bombardments of hospitals and ambulances. They now charge that Ethiopian chiefs have taken refuge in these hospital establishments."

Echoing this statement, the Swedish *Svenska Dagbladet* declared that "those who knowingly broke the League Covenant and the Kellogg Pact are not likely to stop at a purely humanitarian convention like the Geneva Red Cross Agreement."

And the *Het Volk*, Netherlands labor organ, said: "President Roosevelt has given the best answer to Fascist methods of bringing civilization to backward nations—by saying, 'Cut off from Italy the supplies of steel, cotton, and oil.' "

As these developments engrossed various capitals, military and naval activities in the Mediterranean took on a new and important relationship to the war in general.

Britain Watched

Premier Mussolini called for volunteers for the air service and was reported reenforcing Lybia's frontiers to offset British forces in Egypt and The Sudan.

In addition the Navy was busy basing its 300 sea-sleds at strategic points. These little craft are frail shells of aluminum and light wood, but they have been timed at sixty to eighty knots.

Equipped with two torpedoes and guns each, they are the scourge of battle-ships.

For her part, Britain had the very good excuse of fresh student riots in Egypt to rush the huge battle-cruiser *Renown* back to Alexandria; and it was reported the *Hood* soon would rejoin her.

Such measures brought this comment from *La Tribuna* (Rome): "They not only were not preceded by any League deliberation, but were never requested or even accepted by the League. In reality they are anti-League measures."

Soviet Retort to Uruguay

Maxim M. Litvinoff, Commissar for Foreign Affairs of Soviet Russia, moved with his customary swiftness when, on the last day of 1935, he formally protested to the League of Nations that Uruguay had violated the League Covenant when it broke off diplomatic relations with Moscow.

From Moscow came the news, too, that the Soviet would show its resentment by boycotting Uruguayan products.

It was on December 27 that Uruguay, the only South American country to recognize the Soviet Union, severed diplomatic relations because of alleged Communist activities.

In Russia, *Izvestia*, official Soviet organ at Moscow, had this to say:

"The Government will take measures to force Uruguay to prove its charges and implications of Comintern propaganda, before the League of Nations. . . . The Uruguayan Government possibly made its decision under pressure from Brazil and the Vatican and there are reports of specia. activity by the Italian Minister to Uruguay. . . . The anti-Soviet attacks by which Uruguay attempts to justify its decision only prove its helplessness in efforts to mask the absence of independence in Uruguay."

Izvestia als intimated that, because Russian purchases of Uruguayan cheeses and other commodities had diminished, Uruguay expressed its irritation by breaking off relations. This daily added: "Soviet citizens will do without Uruguayan cheese and Moscow will do without Uruguayan Ministers."

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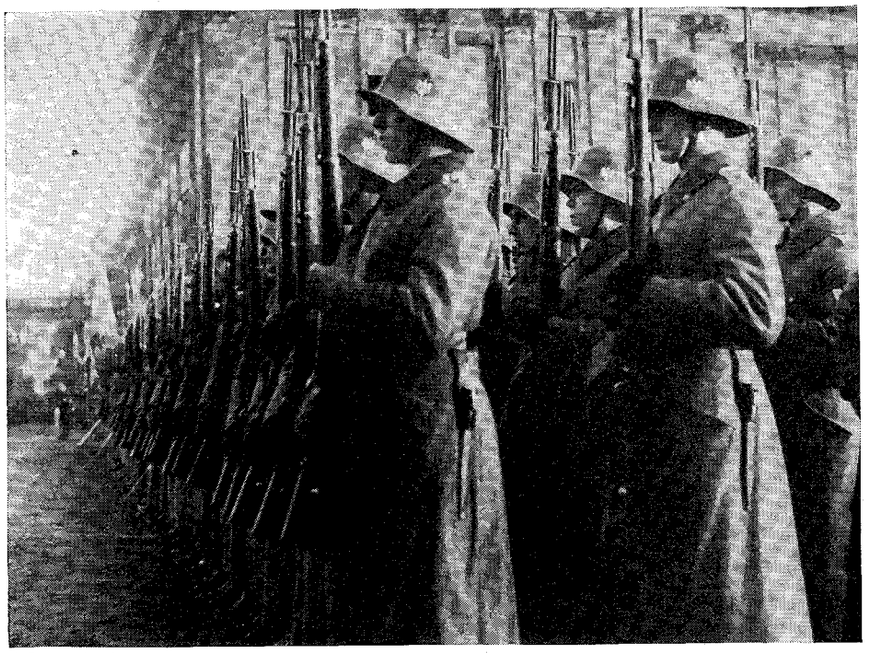
Nazi Germany: Eggs *vs.* Rifles

Well-Fed Soldiers Lounge in Barracks; Housewives Scour Food-Shops for Victuals; Reich Toils to Build Military Machine



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A rearming Germany: One reason why France wants British help

In Germany, last week, well-fed soldiers lounged in warm barracks, shining brand new rifles while housewives scoured food-shops for victuals. An egg was worth its weight in gold—almost. Food-cards came into use.

The Government's New Year greeting to the nation was a warning that the shortage in food would continue, involving new sacrifices. Not wishing to endanger its money, the Reich refused to release any more gold funds than necessary to buy food from abroad.

Germany, working against time to build up its new military machine, had spent much of the national earnings for 1935 for preparedness.

As housewives watched larders emptying, butter was distributed in small portions according to the number of persons in the household. To insure supplies, the Government threatened to arrest farmers withholding produce from central stations. Slowly, profiteering crept in.

But since the resurrection of the old German Army is the immediate goal of the Nazi Reich, all good Germans met these sacrifices with courage reminiscent of War days.

Last week, this Army, which Chancellor Hitler, despite the Versailles Treaty, created last summer with a fixed conscript strength of 550,000 men, had progressed sufficiently to permit another step in the military march to power.

A program of youth training, almost Spartan in its outline, was announced. It affects more than 9,000,000 boys and girls between ten and eighteen.

This army of youth, dispatches from Berlin stated, would drill the youth of the land, as a whole, in sport, discipline and pre-military exercises. Children, it was said, would virtually be taken away from parents.

Completing this period of training, boys would be ready, at eighteen, for both the compulsory labor and military service; and girls would step into the same labor service, which is expected to be applied to their sex, too, next year.

Such a military program had significance from an international point of view because it was announced at a time when France and England were discussing the defense of the Rhine in the event England goes to war with Italy.

The one thing that Chancellor Hitler would not like to see is a special understanding by these two former enemies relative to Southern Germany's frontier. It would slow up the chief aim of his foreign policy, announced in his "My Fight"—the Nazi political Bible. This is to separate England and France.

The Rhine question came up between the two former Allies perfectly naturally. At the height of the recent Anglo-Italian tension in the Mediterranean, England asked France to pledge naval assistance in case Italy attacked her fleet. France agreed.

French Reactions

But, as Jules Sauerwein, Foreign Editor of *Paris-Soir*, wrote in his newspaper: "The English—it is their habit—did not see the problem first under a purely naval aspect. France is a land-neighbor of Italy, and is obliged to consider any conflict of this type as having simultaneously air, land, and naval aspects. . . .

"If, in a conflict between Italy and the League, we expose certain parts of our territory, or the Power allied with us, this operation must defend certain others. If we uncover the northern frontier to protect the Alpine frontier, England must, as is her personal interest, send troops to that frontier. These specifications have not yet reached a conclusion, but the principle is admitted."

London Saddens Beerbohm

After an absence of several years at Rapallo, Italy, Max Beerbohm, famous British author and caricaturist, returned to London recently and broadcast his impressions of the city.

London has been "cosmopolitanized, democratized, commercialized, mechanized, standardized, and vulgarized," the author told his British radio audience.

One feels in showing London to a foreigner, he said, "rather as Vergil may have felt in showing hell to Dante. It is a bright, cheerful, salubrious hell, certainly, but still, to my mind, hell."

Mr. Beerbohm expressed poignant regret at the passing of London's great houses and the rise of tenements. He was melancholy, also, over the disappearance of the "old-fashioned man-about-town—a very leisurely personage attired with great elaboration," and he added: "One does rather wish his successor to-day looked as if he felt himself to be all right."

Max Beerbohm, half-brother of the late Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, famous actor, could not be considered any more or less democratic than the London *Morning Post*, the ultra-Tory newspaper of England, which said of Mr. Beerbohm's radio blast:

"London should find solace that she allowed this inimitable genius to escape to Rapallo before he was, like herself, 'commercialized, mechanized, standardized, and vulgarized.' "

Max Beerbohm

—Caricature by Bohun Lynch

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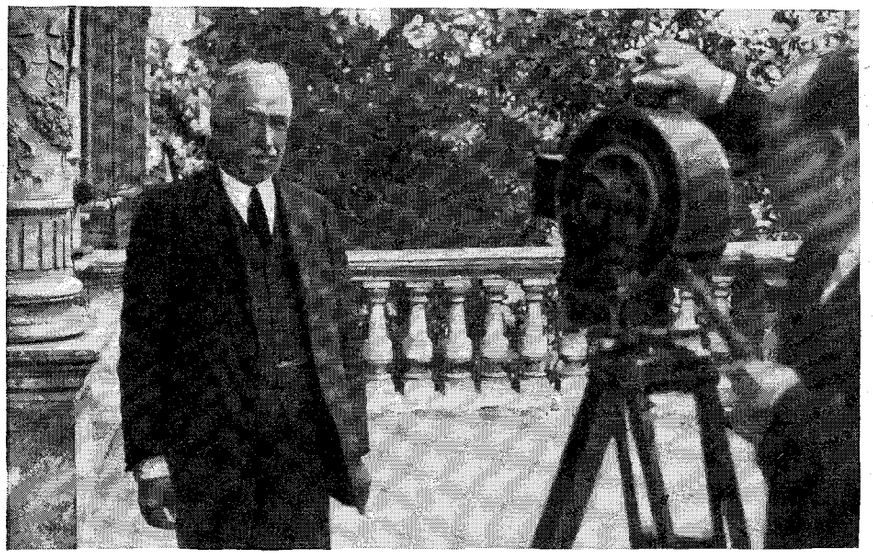
Spanish Ruler Treads Gingerly

President Alcalá Zamora Uses Knowing Wink More Frequently; Anxious Days; Dilemma—Cortes Dissolution or New Cabinet



Keystone

President Zamora of Spain, who was threatened with impeachment

President Niceto Alcalá Zamora, who moved from a jail to the Presidency of the new Spanish Republic four years ago, has a favorite gesture.

He presses his forefinger along his nose and winks knowingly, as if he could tell more if he wanted to. That gesture he has been using more frequently than ever in the recent series of political crises in Spain.

On the second day of the new year, Monarchist Deputies, backed by some Conservative, Catholic, and Republican Members of the Chamber, tried to impeach Zamora, for unconstitutional conduct. But they failed to obtain more than one-third of the necessary number of signatures.

An attempt was made also to impeach the Cabinet of Premier Manuel Portela Valladares for having drawn up an allegedly illegal decree for suspending parliamentary sessions during January. This document of impeachment also failed to obtain sufficient signatures.

Premier Described

The Premier has been described in *The Evening Standard* (London) as "the sort of leader politicians turn to when they want someone to hold the ring—elderly, without strict party allegiances, widely respected, and with a reputation for integrity and impartiality . . . formerly he was a Monarchist, but is now regarded as a faithful Republican, because of his opposition to placing Clericals in important administrative positions."

On February 1 the President either must dissolve the Cortes, or ask José Maria Gil Robles, leader of the Catholic Conservatives, who control a parliamentary majority, to govern. Premier Portela's Cabinet was composed of independents and technicians and, as a Madrid correspondent of the New York *Times* pointed out, it certainly could not obtain a vote of confidence. This informant continued:

"The President's dilemma results from his distrust of Gil Robles, whom he believes to be a Monarchist at heart; thus his reluctance to dissolve the Cortes for the second and last time the Constitution allows him. . . .

"The Conservatives, from whom the President withheld governmental power, might censure his official conduct when they go to the polls, and their triumph would force his resignation."

A general election was considered by *The Manchester Guardian* as "probably the best solution of Spain's political difficulties," and it went on to say: "Six Governments have been created and have collapsed since the civil war of October, 1934."

Republic Reviewed

In *L'Europe Nouvelle* (Paris), Corpus Barga gave an extended review of four years of the Republic in Spain, and he particularly emphasized that:

"One can not correct in four years—the age of the new régime—a long past of errors, of faults, of vices and unfortunate habits, such as the preceding régime had left, especially when the transformation was not suddenly effected, but came along step by step.

"The Monarchy in Spain used itself up until the very end. From that results the real solidarity of the Republic despite its waverings during the past four years which are, after all, quite natural. . . .

"Spain, when the Republic was established, was a backward people from a political standpoint, but it was also the nation that, with Ferdinand V, the model of the *Prince* of Machiavelli, had, long before other nations, possessed a State as we understand the State to-day."

Recurrent Memel Crisis

Britain Intercedes for Peace in German and Lithuanian Rivalry

Memel, a 1,000-mile strip of desolate free territory on the green Baltic, sprang back into the news last week, proving again it was Europe's most trying post-War problem-child State.

Memel was detached from Germany in 1919 to make a Baltic port for newly-created Lithuania, tho it remained under control of an Allied Commission as a free territory with its own Legislature.

In 1923 Lithuania seized and annexed Memel after a raid by bands of irregular Lithuanians. The Allies approved, making Britain, France, Italy, and Japan joint guarantors of Lithuania's sovereign rights in the territory as well as of Memel's autonomous Government.

This arrangement has been a source of friction ever since between Germany and Lithuania, chiefly because the predominantly pro-German port of Memel has been able to elect twenty-four of the twenty-nine members of the territorial Legislature. Therefore, Germany has insisted that Memel belongs to the fatherland.

Penetration Drive

When, last September, a new election failed to change this vote, Lithuania began a campaign of penetration to make her control of Memel absolute.

But once Lithuania relaxed, the Nazis are said to have started their own penetration movement, a circumstance which Lithuania blamed on Britain and France. Last week Britain, worried by the possibility either of a German *coup de main* in Memel or Lithuania's joining hands with her former motherland, Russia, for protection, stepped in. She asked Germany and Lithuania to come to amicable terms.

Just how difficult this appears to both countries is shown by Alexander Alan Whelan, who, writing of the port of Memel in the London *Daily Express*, says:

"It is a German town and it is on Lithuanian soil. It is a Lutheran town and it is in a Roman Catholic State. It is German because it was founded by Germans and settled by Germans. It is Lithuanian because Lithuanians grabbed it."

Courtesy of *The News Chronicle* (London)

Memel, again a danger-spot

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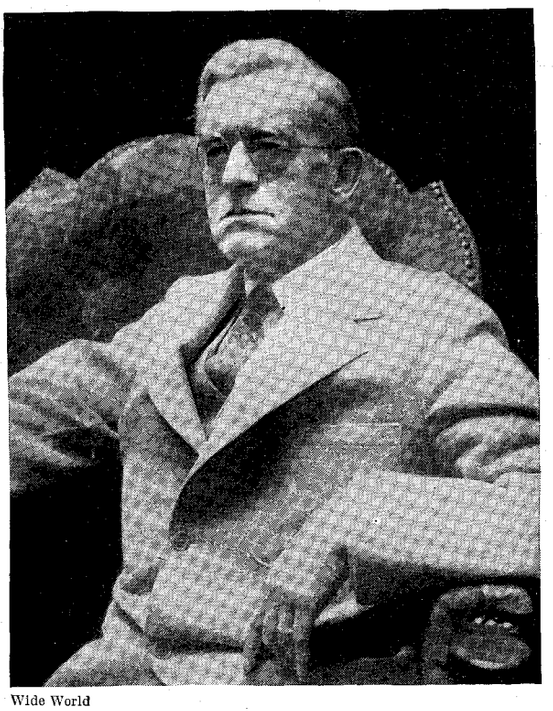
Church Unity: Pro-Catholic Plea

English Leader Calls Protestantism "Bankrupt"; Journalistic Spokesmen Deny Charge; Urge Union of Non-Roman Denominations

"All the non-Catholic forms of Christianity are either moving toward Catholicism and vitality or moving away from Catholicism toward extinction." So writes Arnold Lunn, distinguished English layman who went over to Rome from the Anglican Church in 1933. The story of his conversion is told in his book "Now I See."

In the leading article in *The Catholic World* (New York), Mr. Lunn asserts: "I do not think that we shall ever again witness mass-conversions either in England or elsewhere, but the gains to the Church must not be measured only in terms of convert-statistics.

"For every individual who is converted to the Church, fifty are converted to sympathy with the Catholic point of view. These sympathizers are doing magnificent work in Anglicanism and Protestantism generally. They are helping to defend Catholic doctrines against the erosion of modernistic attack."



Wide World

Ralph Adams Cram, architect and member of the Church Unity Octave Council

Mr. Lunn is one of a long and distinguished line of Anglican laymen and churchmen who have gone over to Rome since the inception of the Oxford Movement which spiritually awakened the Established Church of England more than a hundred years ago.

His view of the present religious situation lends point to the request of a group of Episcopalians known as the American Committee of the Church Unity Octave Council that prayer be raised for reunion with the ancient See of Rome.

Conflicting Reaction

Coupled with a criticism of Protestantism as being "bankrupt ethically, culturally, morally, and religiously," the appeal fell upon deaf ears in both Episcopal and other non-Roman Catholic circles, tho it was welcomed by Catholics as a sign of the coming fulfilment of Christ's prayer "That they may be one."

The Church Unity Octave Council, whose present Chairman is Dr. Franklin Joiner, Rector of St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia, was started in 1908 by two Anglican priests, one in England and one in this country, to bring about a reunion of the Episcopal and Catholic Churches. Its membership includes twenty Protestant Episcopal clergymen, two members of religious orders, and seven laymen. Among the latter is Ralph Adams Cram, famous architect.

Many church journals were asked by THE LITERARY DIGEST to comment on the appeal.

In reply, *The Commonweal*, New York Catholic weekly, said:

"It is signed by persons of eminence not merely as citizens, but verily also as exemplars of the religious life. They have broken utterly with that destructive heritage from an unhappy past—the slogan that Rome is 'Anti-Christ.' They have recognized, with dignity and calm, the substantial claim to priority in the Church always accredited the Bishops of Rome.

Acme

Dr. Franklin Joiner

"Naturally, we hope that heaven will bless their venture. While not of the opinion that Protestantism is dead—for how can something be dead and produce the spiritual fruit now borne in so many places? — we do earnestly feel that the Providence of God is leading toward unity out of separation."

But *The Churchman*, liberal New York Episcopal journal, replied: "As much as we desire Christian unity and friendly relations with Rome, we can but repeat what has been said many times in these pages: reunion will never come so long as Rome insists upon maintaining her present 'only church' position, with all that it involves."

Representative of the High Church Party in the Episcopal Church, *The Living Church* (Milwaukee) replied that "there is certainly nothing disloyal to Anglican principles in praying for the fulfilment of the Divine Will as regards the unity of God's Church, but we can not see how the identifying of that Divine Will with the Roman claims can be regarded as loyalty either to Anglican principles or to the undivided Catholic Church."

To *The Chronicle*, Low Church Episcopal organ, the Octave Council's movement "is a conspiracy against the integrity of the Protestant Episcopal Church."

"Ridiculous," said *The Southern Churchman* (Richmond), a conservative Low-Church organ, adding: "We, like other Christians, hope for unity, but absorption with loss of liberties is hardly a Christian method. We question the statement that Protestantism is bankrupt."

"On what system of accounting is Protestantism bankrupt, with the open Word of God, freedom to worship, educated consecrated ministers, self-sacrificing missionaries and increasing receipts after the depression?" rejoined *The Lutheran* (Philadelphia).

The Presbyterian (Philadelphia), on the other hand, admitted a Protestant weakness and said: "On many pressing issues the Roman Church sounds a ringing note of supernatural Christian assurance. Evangelical Christians honor this forthright testimony, but will not willingly appoint any human receiver for the Church of the Lord Jesus."

The Methodist *Christian Advocate* (San Francisco) said that "organized union between Protestants and Catholics is both distant and undesirable, but union among Protestants is possible."

Winning Youth to Religion

"If half as much attention had been paid to me before I came to the penitentiary as I have received here," said a young criminal on his way to the electric chair, "I shouldn't have to burn."

The tragic comment is quoted by Dr. Harold McAfee Robinson of Philadelphia, who recently announced a nation-wide campaign to reach 20,000,000 American youths, from four to eighteen, who are not attached to any religious organization.

"This vast total," writes the Rev. John Evans, who tells the story of Doctor Robinson's campaign in the Chicago *Tribune*, "comprises half the total youth population in America."

Doctor Robinson is head of the International Council of Religious Education, with headquarters in Chicago. He also directs the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

"This campaign, which will enlist Protestants, Jews, Catholics, and some semi-religious and secular agencies," continues Mr. Evans, "is already receiving strong backing locally."

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German Jewry's Poignant Plight

McDonald's Resignation as League's High Commissioner for Refugees From Reich Focuses Attention on Unhappy Israel There

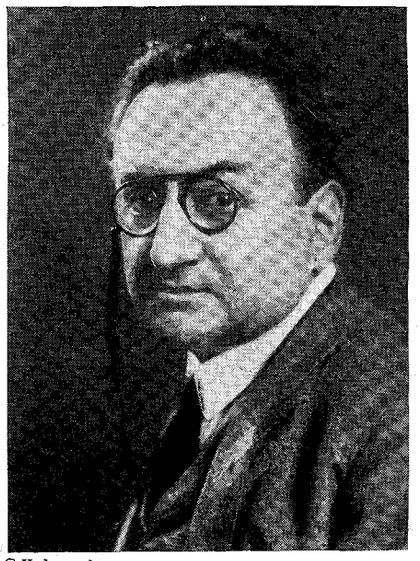
"Your people *are* in trouble!"

It was a Christian friend speaking to Ludwig Lewisohn about the flight of the Jewish race, of which Mr. Lewisohn, author and critic, is a representative and a valiant defender.

The two, Christian and Jew, talked together, and, writes Mr. Lewisohn in *The Atlantic Monthly*, "I pointed out to him that the Jewish people was in much greater trouble than any reader of American newspapers and magazines could possibly suspect.

"The half million of men and women and children who are left trapped among the sixty million Germans have been rendered tabu, within the strict meaning of the term. They are isolated as savages isolate things or persons accursed or sacred, so that in many cities they suffer hunger because no one will sell them food. They spend the greater part of their time in their houses, for the streets are never safe for them. They pray for drenching rains in order to go comparatively unmolested upon the most necessary errands.

"All that for centuries they have built up or acquired of scientific skill, or practical work, or property, is being crunched into dust under an iron heel. They are pariahs; the great majority are already paupers; to-morrow they will all be."



© Underwood

Ludwig Lewisohn, who wrote of the troubles of the Jewish people

Poignant Tragedy

The poignant tragedy of the Jews in Germany is brought home to the world by the resignation of James G. McDonald, League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from Germany since October, 1933. His resignation was accompanied by a denunciation of Germany for persecution of a helpless minority race and repressive measures which threaten Roman Catholics and Protestants as well.

He called upon the "community of nations," through the League or otherwise, to take "collective action" to check Nazi Germany "by all pacific means" from carrying on its repressive program.

Mr. McDonald's resignation, addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, was accompanied by a 20,000-word annex offering documentary detail of the Nazi laws and policies upon which he bases his charges. Except in Germany, the press of the world carried the story under front-page head-lines.

To go back to Mr. Lewisohn's graphic account of the horror under which Jews in Europe live and have their sorry being:

"In Poland," he writes, "there has been a less spectacular expulsion of the Jews from the social and economic order; it has hardly been less complete. Of the three million Jews in Poland, two millions are ravaged by perpetual famine punctuated by suicide and assassination.

"And in Lithuania, and Latvia, and Rumania, as well as in Austria, the Jews see the same terror approaching, and slowly creeping nearer and nearer, as a man in the very agony of fear sees coiling slowly nearer and nearer a monstrous serpent unescapable, and sure to strike.

"These people have not the wherewithal to flee. But their flight, had they the means and courage, would be a flight without aim. The gates of the Western world are closed to them. They are precisely like the man in Poe's tale of 'The Pit and the Pendulum.' Thongs bind them; the merciless knife comes nearer and nearer; the dreadful walls close in."

"Mythic" Reasons

For his Christian friend's sake Mr. Lewisohn ran through the exploded "mythic and fantastic" reasons given for persecution of the Jewish race.

" 'Shall I go on,' I asked my friend, 'and assure you,' " he writes, " 'that we don't use Christian blood to bake the unleavened bread for Passover?' He laughed and shook his head."

Persecution of the Jews has continued from pagan antiquity. The Romans passed a plow over the site of Jerusalem, and where the Temple of God had stood was erected a shrine to the Capitoline Jove. Came the dispersion, and the Jews were scattered over the world. The Ghetto was their home. Originally a pastoral people, they were made the money-changers of the world, because money-changing was held to be un-Christian.

"Jews have remained Jews," says Mr. Lewisohn. "Assimilation as a method of adjustment is totally bankrupt." The only avenue of hope left is the restoration of Palestine as the Jewish homeland, where Jews "can liquidate the intolerable exile of Israel in the lands of oppression and re-establish that people."

That avenue of hope is made possible by the Balfour Declaration. "Zionism [the movement back to Palestine] is to-day the dominant movement and the dominant philosophy of the Jewish people," Mr. Lewisohn said to his Christian friend. He continued:

"American Jewry, finally and emphatically, is overwhelmingly Zionist or pro-Zionist to-day. Men of the highest vision, like Mr. Justice Brandeis, have been so for nearly a generation. Resistance has crumbled more and more. To-day the leaders of the Reform rabbinate (by historic tradition tending toward assimilation) are all active Zionists.

"Dr. Stephen Wise is the most eloquent and powerful leader from among this group. With rapidly disappearing exceptions the Reform pulpits are occupied by Zionists. The Central Conference of American Rabbis recently elected an outstanding Zionist, Dr. Felix Levy of Chicago, to its Presidency.

"What is true of the Reform group is, of course, even more broadly true of the leaders of orthodox and conservative Judaism and of the faculties of our theological seminaries. In brief, middle-class American Jewry, which chooses its teachers and leaders and is very actively critical of them, is preponderantly Zionist or pro-Zionist to-day."

Anti-Communism School

A "School Against Communism," believed to be the first of its kind in the country, has been opened by the Jesuit Order at St. Joseph's College in Philadelphia. Already, writes William Kerr, United Press staff correspondent, more than 1,100 "students," ranging in age from eighteen to seventy, have enrolled.

"We see the danger of Communism," said the Rev. Richard M. McKeon, S. J., Dean of the College, in explaining why the school was started. "Why don't the others wake up? Understand, we are not what you would call merely 'anti-Communistic.' Rather, say we are pro-traditional American and we feel that Communism is a menace to Government and should be stamped out."

"The curriculum," writes Mr. Kerr, "offers principles of sociology, ethics, and problems of industry; ethics of the individual, family, and State; social and political movements in American history; theories of human knowledge; religion in the modern world; special studies in religion; modern systems of education; public speaking; modern aspects of literature and natural theology.

"In addition, the course is supplemented by lectures on current American problems, such as criminology, social legislation, banking, labor unions."

A faculty of thirty-eight forms the teaching staff.

These are the questions confronting society, says Father McKeon: "Are Americans ignorant of the true facts and principles of Communism? Are Americans too confident that their liberties will be preserved? Is there a sound program of social order promoting the common good?"

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Queenly Helen Hayes Again

Gilbert Miller, Producer in New York and London, Places "Victoria Regina," a Ten-Vignette Portrait, on Broadway

Helen Hayes is unable to resist the Queens of British history.

She made a colorful, moving stage portrait with "Mary of Scotland," and now, in ten vignettes that are regal, illuminating, and affectionate, she deals with Victoria across a span of sixty years.

She may, when the time comes to say her thanks for a thrilling production, thank two men: Laurence Housman, who assembled the play, "Victoria Regina," from a hatful of his one-act plays on the subject, and Gilbert Miller, who gave it direction, shrewd costuming, fine casting, and royal settings.

Mr. Miller is the portly son of the celebrated manager, Henry Miller.

Transatlantic "Commuter"

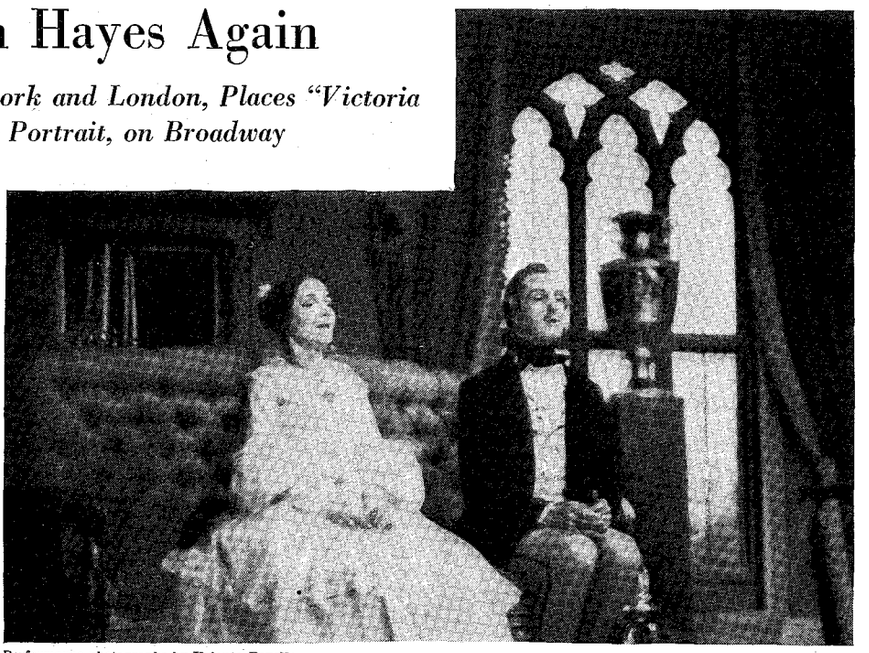
He has an apartment in New York, a house in London.

His luggage scarcely ever has time to cool off, and he uses transatlantic liners as if they were ferry-boats.

Always an admirer of better items in English drama, it was the regulations of Broadway's theatrical unions that convinced him of the economic sense of producing in London, first.

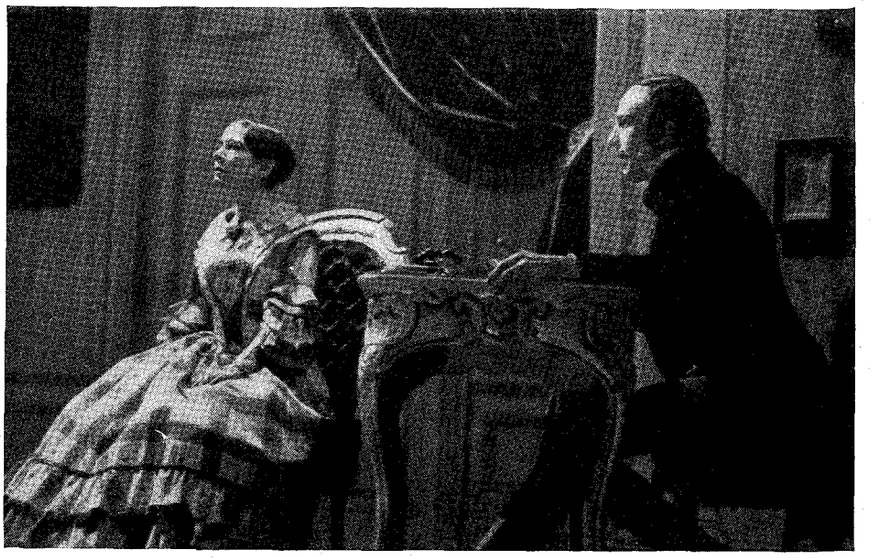
They had imposed fees for scenery construction, for aid during rehearsals, for cartage of properties, for electrical work, and demanded that these services be used, even if not required. He found that he could go to London, buy a play, hire a cast, rehearse it, order scenery built and painted, and ship the assembled production, star, and baggage, to New York cheaper than if he worked on Broadway.

He has, among other lasting plays, given "Journey's End" and "Berkeley Square" to New York. This season he has produced twice, found success both times. The first was "Libel!" and a week later, "Victoria Regina."

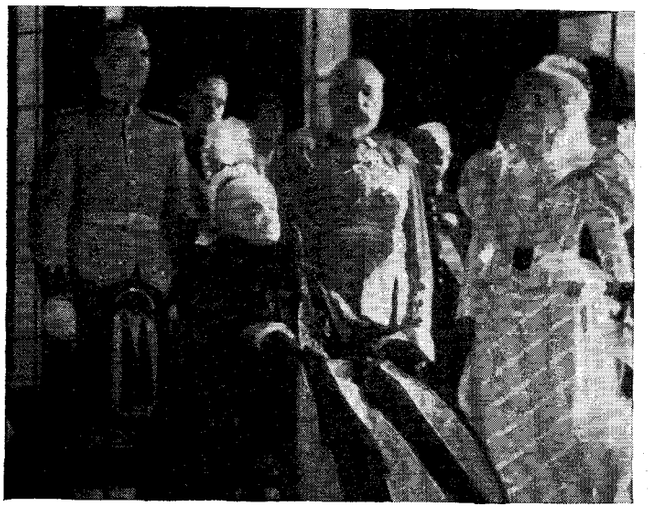


Performance photographs by Valente-Pavelle

Victoria *(Helen Hayes) proposes marriage to* Prince Albert *(Vincent Price)*



Victoria *and* Albert *have their first quarrel, when he comes home late*



Victoria *resting after the rigors of a Diamond Jubilee Day, her family around her*

Victoria *and* Disraeli *(George Zucco) in the* Queen's *summer tent at Balmoral, Scotland*

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Epic of Spider-Woman

"Tapestry in Gray" Presented in Enormous Broadway Setting

Chidnoff

Elissa Landi in "Tapestry in Gray," a somewhat tangled play

Hollywood sent three of its upper-bracket players to New York last week to perform, in a setting virtually the size of Rockefeller Center, a tangled, confused epic concerning a spiderish, negatively talented woman who destroyed talented men who admired her.

It was called "Tapestry in Gray." Curiously, it was produced by B. P. Schulberg, the latest of whose films is reviewed on this page, and staged by Marion Gering, who also directed Mr. Schulberg's motion-picture.

Martin Flavin, long a succinct dramatist, continues a new, vague course in this second play of his to reach Broadway this season. The first was the bewildered allegory, "Achilles Had a Heel."

Elissa Landi, Melvyn Douglas, and Minor Watson, in the principal rôles of a surgeon, his wife, and a bacteriologist, performed bravely and resolutely. They were superior to their material.

Reviewers' Verdicts

"The sad truth," John Mason Brown complains in the New York *Post*, "is that Mr. Flavin's 'Tapestry in Gray' is an elusive, pretentious, and apparently endless bore."

Equally blunt, dismissive, is Robert Garland in the New York *World-Telegram:*

"Sunkist by Hollywood's holier hetmans, 'Tapestry in Gray' is pretentious, pedestrian, and dull. Its best friend is its worst enemy and that's Donald Oenslager's belligerent background."

Only Richard Lockridge, in the New York *Sun*, found value in the play:

"The whole thing is psychologically fantastic. But it is such turbulent and varied theater that this conviction will not be pressed unless somebody insists that 'Tapestry in Gray' is significant drama. As a pleasurably disturbing display of the emotions, I commend it."

On the Current Screen

Ruth Chatterton's Return to Films in "No More Yesterdays"; Picture Likely to Divide Critics Into Bitter, Sullen Camps

Ruth Chatterton returns to the screen after an uncommonly long absence in a motion-picture likely to divide film-critics into bitter, sullen camps. Already, at preview in Hollywood, Columbia's "No More Yesterdays" has caused critical division.

The story of the daughter of a politician, forced to call her child her sister to save the important grandfather from scandal, it follows the girl's early War romance, and, then, jumps ahead twenty years.

Celia Whittaker (Miss Chatterton) scrupulously has kept her promise to make the world think her daughter, *Joan*, is her sister. The child, grown to young womanhood in an atmosphere of hatred in the grandfather's household, becomes engaged to a young physician.

He is penniless and decides not to marry *Joan*. She goes abroad and meets a mature scientist, *David Eastman*, to whom she becomes engaged.

Nimble Scenario

By one of those singular and extremely long arms of coincidence which are no barrier to a nimble scenarist, *Eastman* and *Celia* meet in a park. He confides to this strange woman that he is betrothed to a young woman in whom he really has no romantic interest whatsoever. It doesn't take *Celia* more than two reels to discover that *Eastman* is talking about her daughter, *Joan*.

Mother and daughter, scientist and physician meet in a four-cornered carnival of misunderstanding which supports the film through virtually its last half. In the end, since all films must end on a high, giddy note of glad tidings, everything is straightened out.

There are moments when audiences will believe that *Celia* is about to confess to *Joan* her real relationship. No patron need get himself into a flutter over the eventuality. She never does, altho a brighter girl than *Joan* would have had no less than half a dozen chances to put two and two together and hazard an accurate guess.

Miss Chatterton makes a gallant performance in the rôle of *Celia*, and has fine, grim support from Lionel Atwill as her father, *Whittaker*. Marian Marsh's *Joan* is decorative, if not cerebral, and Lloyd Nolan, long a Broadway stage-player of renown, is attractive as *Johnnie*, *Celia's* War-time sweetheart. Otto Kruger's portrait of *Eastman*, the scientist, is memorably restrained.

Subtlety of Story

"A daring, dramatically high-lighted story of maternal love, told without pulling punches, but with fine subtlety and restraint, gives 'No More Yesterdays' appeal not only to the Chatterton and Kruger followers, but to the vast audience of entertainment seekers," the Hollywood *Reporter* decides after seeing the film.

"This will be a word-of-mouth picture because of its theme, so skilfully handled with brilliant dialog and equally brilliant portrayals. Its appeal is human, but definitely for lovers of the problem drama. . . .

"The production belongs first to B. P. Schulberg, who has taken a step away from the usual screen fare to offer a different type of entertainment. . . Sharing the honors is Joseph Anthony, the writer.

"Marion Gering has directed with consummate skill throughout, aided of course, by outstanding delineations of the characters by a cast headed by Ruth Chatterton, who rises to dominate acting honors."

Blunt Criticism

No such commendation, however, is found in the criticism in the Hollywood *Daily Variety*, which bluntly, and with pungent phrasing, takes an entirely opposite view.

"Lacking 'sock names,' and with the most familiar of stories, 'No More Yesterdays' will have to struggle for its living," it begins. "The picture is draggy throughout, extremely talky.

"B. P. Schulberg has given the picture a good mounting, but Marion Gering's direction is heavy-handed. The picture has but few light moments. Half of the story is told in a single flash-back. There is little happening that is not telegraphed away in advance.

"Outside of going overboard on the heavy dialog for both Miss Marsh and Atwill . . . Anthony has written a clean script, dialoged it nicely.

"Miss Chatterton gives a sympathetic performance as the disappointed woman. Otto Kruger gets everything out of his part. Miss Marsh does nicely by her assignment, tho, like the part for Lionel Atwill, her dialog is . . . overwritten. Atwill suffers most, and, at times, had the audience hissing him."

Ruth Chatterton and Lionel Atwill in the film, "No More Yesterdays"

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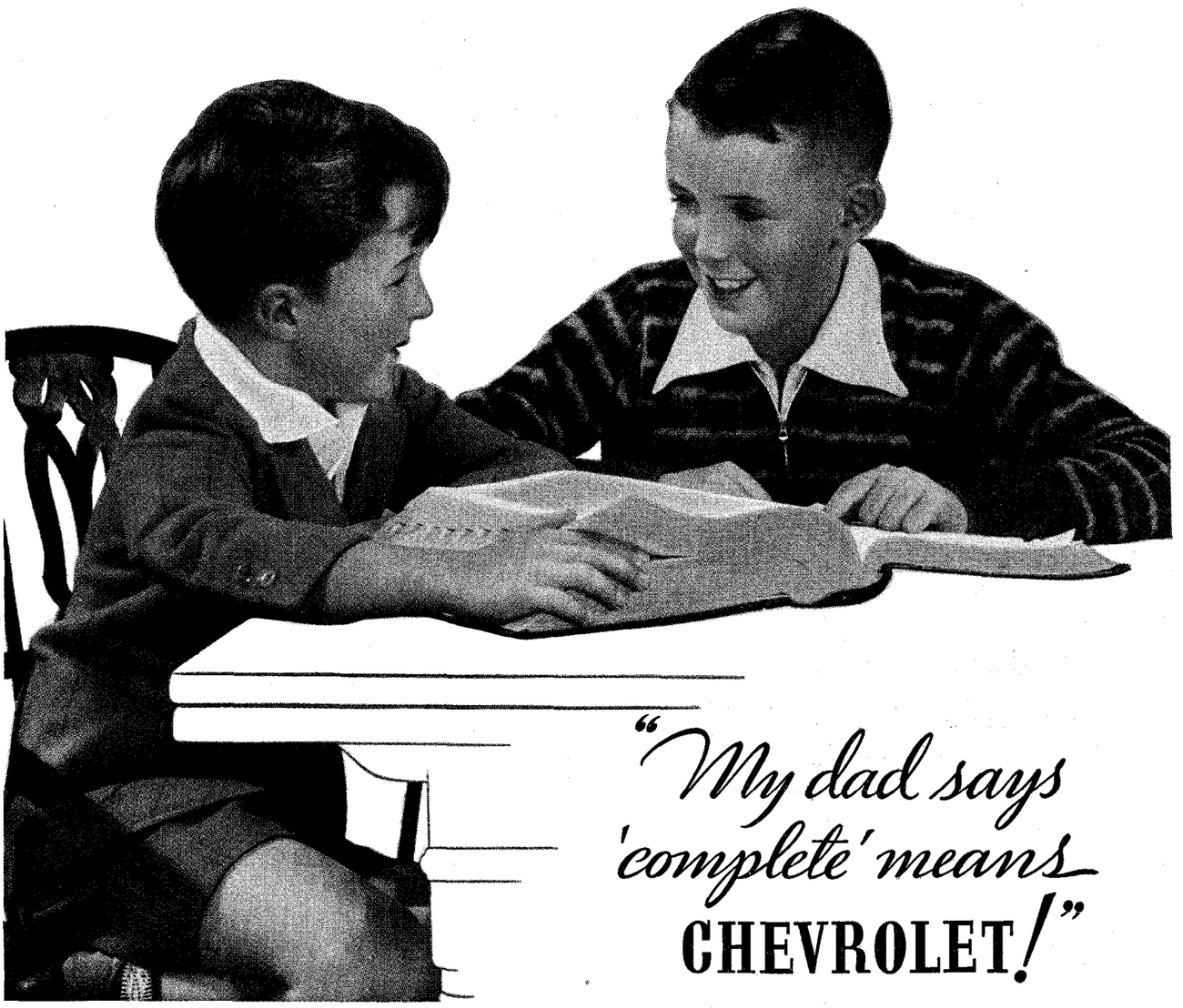

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com-plete' (kŏm-plēt') a. 1. With no part, item, or element lacking; free from deficiency; entire.
—*Webster's Dictionary*

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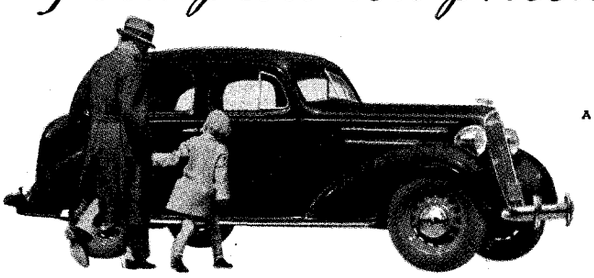

Master De Luxe Sport Sedan

CHEVROLET
A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

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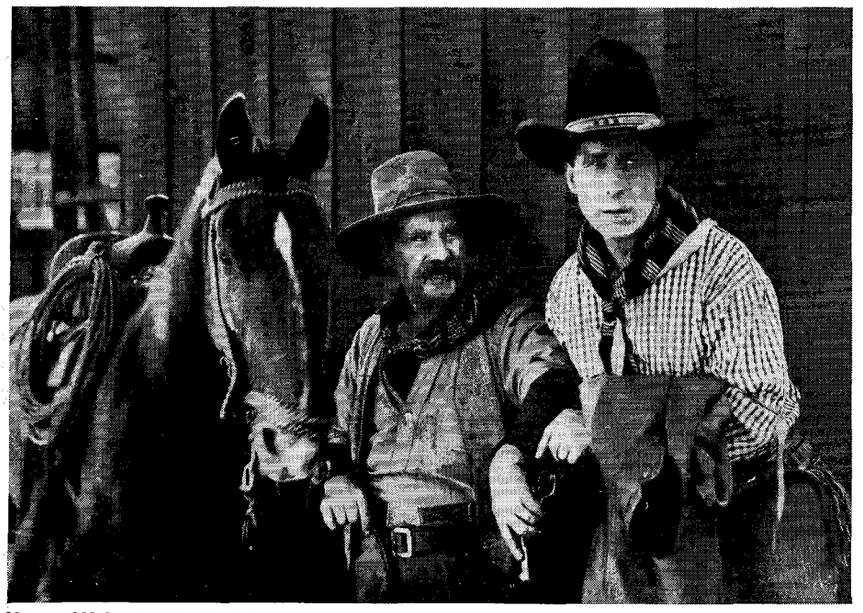
Sanctuary for Film Art

Museum Opened After Ten-Minute "Drammers" of Early Vintage Convulse New Audiences; Industry's Beginnings Preserved



Museum of Modern Art Film Library

William S. Hart (right) *in a scene from one of his "Westerns" of twenty years ago*

Movie audiences, a few years ago, blinked with amazement. Then they roared with laughter. On screens all over the country they saw a new type of entertainment. Some one had had a novel idea.

Hollywood was as pleased as the film spectators were. Poking around in film laboratories, the producers dug up movies of ancient vintage, old news-reels, comedies replete with custard pies, and heart-throbbing "drammers" from the cinema's earliest days. Culling short sequences from the different pictures, they pasted them together and presented them as ten-minute shorts. The public loved them.

The public still loves them. Sandwiched in between Hollywood's latest products, filmgoers still see streaked, flickering films thirty years old, funny, naïve, and technically crude.

Preserving an Art

Last June, the Museum of Modern Art, New York, registered a dissenting vote. Far from holding their sides with laughter, the Museum directors felt that the movies, like painting, music, or the theater, constituted an art. Instead of unearthing miscellaneous laugh-provokers, they thought, something more comprehensive in scope should be done.

Backed by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, they announced the creation of the Museum of Modern Art Film Library, "for the purpose of collecting and preserving outstanding motion-pictures of all types and of making them available to colleges and museums, thus to render possible for the first time a considered study of the film as art."

To John Reddington, as to many other newspaper writers, the announcement was important. Describing the Film Library's plan in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, he said: "The curiosity of the whole project is the realization that a product manufactured with the essential objective of being profitable to its sponsors has, nevertheless, managed to retain sufficient contact with the realities of its time to make its preservation worth while."

As for the effect of the Library's operations on Hollywood, Mr. Reddington was doubtful. He suggested, however, that the movie actor "may conceive himself as engaged, if but vaguely, in creating for posterity as well as for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer or the Warner Brothers, while still receiving a handsome salary. Certainly this . . . should react to the enhancement of an accomplished actor's effectiveness."

"Without question," he concluded, the Film Library "deserves the interest and encouragement of every person who attends the movies—which is to say it deserves the interest and encouragement of every adult American."

Museum of Modern Art Film Library

Costume sketch for "A Trip to the Moon," George Méliè's trick movie of 1902

Unearthing Old Films

Meanwhile, a corps of amateur detectives began to snoop around old movie morgues, vaults full of long-forgotten, brittle, dusty films. They visited the first barn-like studios where the earliest "epics" were ground out, and tried to find people who remembered where prints of famous pictures could be found.

In an ash-can in the Bronx, New York, one searcher discovered fifty feet of what was thought more infamous than famous in its day. It was the motion-picture of a kiss, mutually administered, by May Irwin and John C. Rice, in 1896, one of the first movies to evoke demands for censorship.

Other gems from cinema archives were unearthed. Among them was "A Trip to the Moon," a Jules Verne-like fantasy produced in France by George Méliès. While earlier films were content to show a mere kiss, sneeze, or ballet-dancer, Méliès's effort tried to tell a story. The next year, 1903, Edwin S. Porter created the forerunner of the present-day gangster and "G-Men" series, calling it "The Great Train Robbery."

Still hunting, the Film Library unearthed Mack Sennett comedies; a William S. Hart "Western"; "The New York Hat," which Mary Pickford made for D. W. Griffith in 1912; Theda Bara in "A Fool There Was," which again caused a howl for censorship.

Producers Cooperate

In Hollywood, the producers, at first wary of competition from the Film Library, were assured that the pictures would be shown, non-commercially, only to accredited members of colleges and museums. The film executives agreed to cooperate.

Now, listing many landmarks of the cinema, the Film Library is ready to start circulating its visual history of the movies. Members of the Museum of Modern Art saw the first program on January 7. Bookings, at small fees, already are being made by colleges and museums.

After seeing a private show held for the press, William Troy, in *The Nation*, voiced his approval. "The Film Library," he said, "has made an excellent beginning in its attempt to provide a sanctuary against time for what is, in a quite literal sense, the most perishable of the arts. Future Ph.D's. making a study of the early twentieth-century cinema from the standpoint either of its technical evolution or of its sometimes bewildering reflection of our culture, will be grateful for the spirit of devoted foresight which has prompted its founding.

"It is certain also that the existence of such an institution will have the immediate effect of increasing the prestige of the films in those quarters which still consider a serious interest in them a sign either of affectation or of intellectual decay. It endows them with a kind of responsibility which may be only academic but which tends to place them on an equal footing with the other arts."

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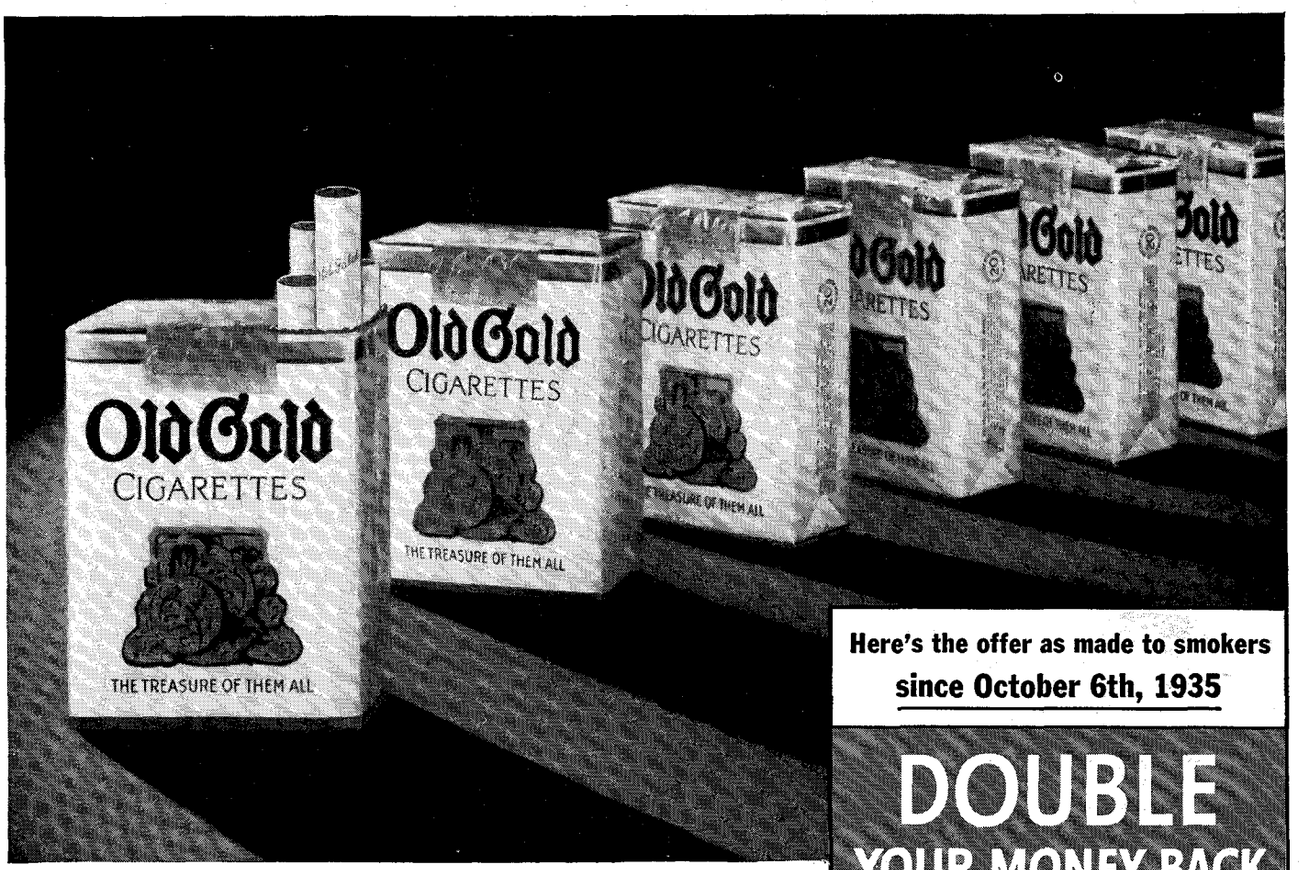
NOW ON SALE ... NATION WIDE

Double-Mellow OLD GOLDS



Here's the offer as made to smokers since October 6th, 1935

DOUBLE YOUR MONEY BACK if they don't win you

Take a sporting chance on a pack of *Double-Mellow* Old Golds. Smoke ten of the cigarettes. If you don't say they're the finest you've ever tasted, *mail* the package wrapper and the remaining cigarettes to us, any time before February 15, 1936, and we'll send you *double* the price you paid... *plus postage.*

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Made from Prize Crop Tobaccos

TODAY, throughout the nation, cigarette counters everywhere offer you a new cigarette delight.

Double-Mellow OLD GOLDS, made of the finest tobaccos ever put in a cigarette. *Prize crop tobaccos;* the pick of the Turkish and American markets.

For more than two years this prime leaf has been aging and mellowing in Lorillard's warehouses. Today, Double-Aged and Mellowed, it's ready for you in *Double-Mellow* Old Golds.

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Claims are easy to make... but you can't smoke claims. So, we invite you to let *Double-Mellow* Old Gold prove its own case on this "DOUBLE-your-money-back" guarantee. *READ THE OFFER!*

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No change in the package... BUT BOY! wait 'til you taste these *DOUBLE-MELLOW* cigarettes

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Music: The Scenery of Radio

Strains Transport Listeners to All Parts of World; Stars Associated With Theme-Songs; Melodies Suited to Shifting Moods

Music, adroitly keyed to the shifting moods of a broadcast, is the "scenery" of radio.

When it is not giving a tone-picture to something listeners-in can not actually see, as in a theater, it is being used as the identifying medium for microphone personalities. It is their "signature."

Keystone

Jessica Dragonette, famous for "Mem'ries"

Thus, as Gustav Klemm explains in *The Etude*, a few bars of music wedged into a program transport a listener-in, tonally, from Boston to Broadway to Bombay and Brooklyn.

Mr. Klemm details it:

"Music is the heart that beats in the body of radio. . . . The average radio listener is apt to overlook radio's close alliance with music. Radio, one might almost say, *is* music. 'Take music out of radio, and there would be no radio to amount to much,' wrote a well-known magazine editor recently.

"No matter how funny the radio comedian, his program will inevitably be introduced with music, this introductory greeting being known as the 'signature.' . . . If the program is a long one and the comedian makes several appearances, music will usually herald his every return. Often, he will sing. On such comedian-programs, there is, almost invariably, an orchestra that will alternate with the comedian in the radio spotlight.

"In dramatic programs, music plays an invaluable part. . . . As scene fades into scene, use is made of music, a sort of magic carpet that bears the imagination of the listener quickly and easily to parts near or distant.

"From the quiet charm of a rural scene, the listener, through the playing of a mere ten or twenty measures of appropriate music, can be set down in the midst of a Turkish bazaar; after this, a fox-trot of wailing saxophones and throbbing drums, punctured by the snarls of trumpets, will prepare him for New York's Harlem.

Envious Stage

"How stage producers, with thoughts of the huge fortunes they sink in costumes and scenery, must envy the ease with which a radio drama, through the wizardry of a few measures of music, gains the same ends!

"As for the programs preponderantly musical, they dominate radio to-day as they always have and always will. That radio is well aware of its debt to music is apparent on a visit to the enormous libraries maintained by stations, especially those in New York that head the national networks. . . . In a recent statement in the New York *Times*, Thomas Belviso, librarian of the National Broadcasting Company, estimated his musical inventory contained several hundred thousand items. Every song, old and new, is classified and cross-indexed.

"Victor Herbert's beloved 'Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life' from 'Naughty Marietta' is available in no less than twenty-four different vocal arrangements! . . . Julius Mattfeld, who presides over the destinies of the library of the Columbia Broadcasting System, claims that his shelves contain 100,000 orchestrations, arrangements, vocal scores, and sheet-music. . . .

"Yes, radio fully appreciates the significant part music plays in the parade of programs that, day in and day out, marches from the loud-speakers of the land. But the average listener, we fear, takes it too much for granted. He is prone, like his cinema-going brother, to overlook the color, glamour, emotion, and interest provided by music.

Theme-Song a Signal

"Of radio's many musical attributes, the 'signature' is undoubtedly one of the most important. It is probable that, in the programs featuring that celebrated sable pair, the Messrs. Amos 'n' Andy, more time was spent on the selection of their theme-song than has ever been given to the preparation of a dozen of their instalments. Nightly, millions of radio listeners know that it is 'Amos 'n' Andy time' when they hear the strains of Joseph Carl Breil's The Perfect Song, originally written as the love-theme for the motion-picture, 'The Birth of a Nation.' And what is true of this program may be said of most of the others. It is the knock on the door that announces the arrival of a friend. No matter how we may have felt a moment earlier, this characterizing signature puts us at once into the proper mood for the particular radio favorite it introduces. It is an ethereal greeting, a 'Hello, how are you? Here we are again.'

"The very first radio programs, a decade and more ago, settled on the use of a musical signature as a trade-mark, the one thing that would help to set each radio feature apart from its fellows. In doing this, the radio was undoubtedly influenced by the movies, which in those dim, dear days had not yet learned how to talk. At that time, most of the larger picture emporiums featured a good-sized orchestra, which, while it might take a rest during the shorter subjects on the program, would invariably play for the feature film.

Columbia Broadcasting System

Grace Moore: Her voice is her signature

In arranging their scores, the orchestra conductors would follow the examples of those more important pictures provided with original scores and would settle on a theme for each picture. . . . The builders of the first radio programs, having experienced the effectiveness of such a theme in the movies, quite naturally appropriated the idea for radio and gave each of these early programs its signature.

Their Signatures

"Many radio stars are forever known by their signature. Jessica Dragonette will never lose her association with Harold Sanford's lovely 'Mem'ries,' written six years ago for a series of programs devoted to tabloid presentations of operettas."

[On January 1 radio lost from 25 to 40 per cent. of its music supply when broadcasting companies deleted from the air all songs published by music houses controlled by Warner Bros. The Warner houses are seeking larger royalties. The deleted songs include such hits as "Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life" and "Memories," mentioned in this article.]

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Van Gogh's Art Draws Throngs

Celebrated Dutch Painter's Vivid Colors, Splashed With Passionate Brush, Shown in New York, Will Tour Country

Museum of Modern Art, New York

Vincent Van Gogh's oil painting of his house at Arles (1888)

Bumping their way through the crowded doorways, newsreel-cameramen and sound-recorders lumbered into the Museum of Modern Art in New York, just before the New Year. Setting up their equipment, they ground away at men and women of all sizes and ages.

In the background were pictures, swirling with vivid colors, canvases splashed by the electric, passionate brush of Vincent Van Gogh.

The "news" illustrated on the cameramen's film was the fact that, in less than two months, more than 100,000 people had visited Van Gogh's one-man show. This was, according to *Art Digest*, the greatest crowd in this country ever to attend the exhibition of one man's art.

Few Rivals

The Museum's impressive attendance figure has had few close rivals in recent years.

Several years ago, the art-critic of an American newspaper said, in print, that Van Gogh was "a crazy galoot . . . whose paintings . . . at their worst resemble the crude elemental 'expressions' which nitwits affix to the sidewalks, barn doors, and elsewhere."

On the other hand, Dr. Alfred H. Barr, Director of the Modern Museum, concluded that 100,000 people can't be wrong. Just before the show left New York, on January 5, en route to Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, and San Francisco, Doctor Barr attempted to explain Van Gogh's sudden popularity.

It depended, he said, "on those very qualities which shocked and puzzled people not only during his lifetime, but for thirty of forty years after his death. For it is only recently that his gay, decorative, exaggerated color, his tortured drawing, his flat, unconventional perspective, and the direct and passionate emotionalism have attracted rather than repelled the general public."

Van Gogh, who died in 1890, created more than 700 oils and more than 800 drawings. "How I paint I do not know myself," he wrote ("Letters of Vincent Van Gogh to his Brother," Houghton, Mifflin Co.) in 1882. "I sit down with a white board before the spot that strikes me, I look at what is before me, I say to myself that white board must become something.

"I come back dissatisfied—I put it away, and, when I have rested a little, I go to look at it with a kind of fear. Then I am still dissatisfied, because I have still too closely in my mind that splendid nature. . . ."

Most of Van Gogh's work was done at Arles, in Provence, France, says R. H. Wilenski, in his book, "French Painting" (Hale, Cushman & Flint, Inc.).

Describing the artist's tempestuous life, which ended in suicide, he says, "It is . . . essential to recognize that the great Arles pictures are what they are because Van Gogh destroyed himself to paint them. They thus set a standard of intensity which no artist who respects his sanity can dare to rival or repeat."

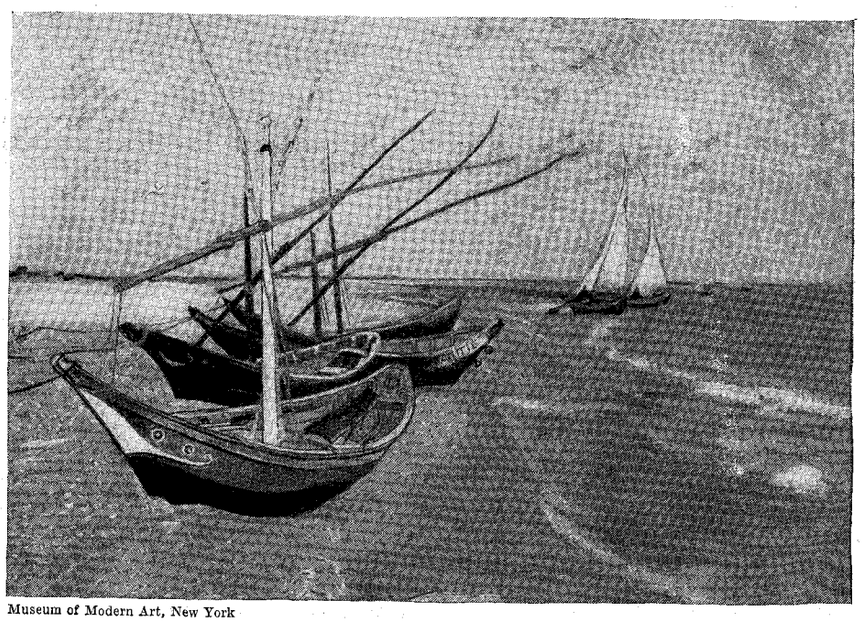
Passing of the Adelphi

"For the last eight years," wrote Clair Price, in the New York *Times*, "the ax has been poised above the Adelphi, that fine old terrace of houses overlooking the Thames. Built by the Adam brothers in the eighteenth century, it is to-day the most eighteenth-century thing left in London. . . . Next spring . . . the picks will crash into the famous terrace and the dust of demolition will begin to rise.

"The best-known of the tenants who are now under notice is the Savage Club, one of the oldest and certainly the most famous of the world's Bohemian clubs. The Savages have lived at No. 6 on the terrace for forty-five years. . . .

"The whales of letters who have shoaled into this 'literary lagoon' [the Adelphi] *in time past* would make a list as long as a man's arm. Garrick . . . Johnson, Boswell . . . Gibbon, Tom Hood, and Dickens have all lived there. . . . Shaw was the last to leave; he fled eight years ago as soon as the ax was raised. Only Barrie now remains.

"It is taken for granted that some day the Savages will come back to a new home on approximately their present site, but what it will be like nobody yet knows. . . ."



Museum of Modern Art, New York

Boats at Saintes-Maries, oil painting (1888) by Vincent Van Gogh

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SLIPPED ON ICE and Sprained Ankle

But Absorbine Jr. Promptly Applied Saved Salesman's Job

TWO days after he had found his first job in more than a year, J. W.,* father of a little family, slipped on the icy street and gave his ankle a severe wrench, besides bruising his arm.

Driven home in great pain, he concluded he'd be laid up for some time and have to start job hunting all over again. But prompt and frequent massage with good old Absorbine Jr. quickly eased the pain and reduced the swelling. He was back at work, feeling fairly comfortable in a couple of days.

Get a bottle of Absorbine Jr. today and keep it handy for these emergencies. There's nothing like it for sore muscles, aches, sprains, cuts and bruises. Also great for killing the fungi that cause Athlete's Foot. Very economical, too—a little goes so far. All druggists', $1.25 a bottle. For free sample, write W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

**Based on actual letter from our files*

ABSORBINE JR.

Relieves sore muscles, bruises, muscular aches, sprains, Athlete's Foot

News of the Book World

The Floating Republic. By G. E. Manwaring and Bonamy Dobrée. 299 pp. (New York: Harcourt Brace & Company; $3.)

The British Navy in its day had two mighty mutinies which made that of *H. M. S. Bounty* appear little more than a canal-boat skipper's brawl in comparison.

The causes, however, were the same as those which gave birth to the greatest of all sea romances: brutality from the quarter-deck, rotten food, execrable living conditions, flogging, keel-hauling and a selfish Government's unlovely habit of holding up back pay even for years.

It is a grim reflection upon the temper of the naval commander of his day that the same Bligh who was set adrift from the *Bounty* to make ocean history in an open boat was yet to learn his lesson. He was still having men flogged through the fleet from aboard *H. M. S. Director* just before the North Sea squadron rebelled in 1797 and blockaded the mouth of the Thames.

Manwaring, a distinguished naval historian, and Dobrée, who has had a career in the British Army and in letters, have dived into Admiralty records to come up with an exciting incident.

The first mutiny was at Spithead. The fleet under Bridport refused to put to sea until its grievances were heard and redressed. The Admiralty shilly-shallied, until the British nation awoke one day, shocked out of its traditional phlegm. The mutineers promised to take back their officers and sail for battle if the French took the sea against the Channel Fleet. Meanwhile, the brutish tyrants in gold lace were sent ashore and the ships run by "delegates."

Red Flag Hoisted

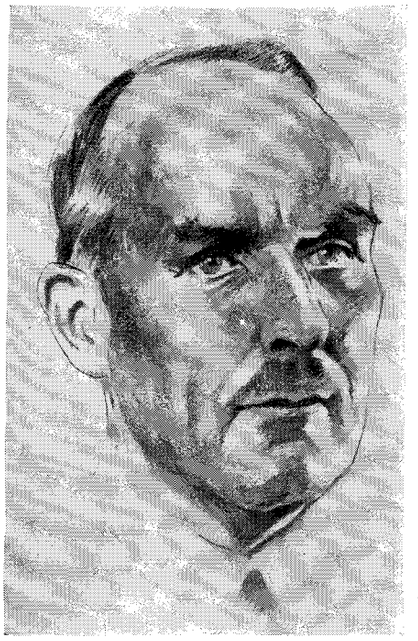
The red flag of action became the standard of the mutiny. Rigid discipline was maintained by the mutineers. Such officers as were allowed to stay aboard were obeyed; the Admiralty's emissaries were treated respectfully—but the men refused to be flimflammed.

They won. They beat down the attempts of the slow-witted bureaucrats to "save face." Secretly, most of their admirals sympathized and the authors quote Lord Nelson, who, a fighter, despised the pettifoggery of the London rocking-chair flag officers. The end was a body blow to strong-arm discipline in the name of patriotism. "The Fleet was better for it, with happier men and worthier officers, and no grudge felt," the authors remark.

At the Nore, the scene was different. Here for a brief spell England had "a floating republic." Where, at Spithead, the authorities had been unable to put their finger upon a commanding mutineer and it was a case of one for all and all for one, off Sheerness, Richard Parker was elected leader. There had been some bloodshed in the Channel Fleet mutiny which made the name of Sir John Colpoys malodorous; the *Leopard* and the *Repulse* were actually bombarded by the mutineers of the Nore when they deserted.

Parker was at moments mentally unstable, but had undergone afflictions which were an extenuation. They hung him from a yard-arm and as he died he prayed their lordships that his death might expiate the revolt of his mates.

The evils in the Royal Navy had been exposed; the Admiralty had been compelled to bestir itself to reform, and the paradox



Sketch by Marcel Maurel

H. Spencer Jones: He explains how life on earth is at the mercy of the sun's radiation

of mutinous crews still loyal to the Crown bore glorious fruit at Camperdown and Trafalgar.

* * *

Worlds Without End. By H. Spencer Jones. 329 pp. Illus. (New York: The Macmillan Company; $3.)

Those who upon occasion have troubled their souls with the news that the earth is rushing through space to a likely destruction will be comforted by the Astronomer Royal's review of a lifetime devoted to study of what we see in the sky each clear night and of which we know so little.

Thus, the sun on which we depend seems to be consuming its substance "at the rate of four million tons every second," but "if annihilation of matter provides the main source of the radiation, then in one million years' time the sun will only have lost about 6 per cent. of its weight."

Astronomer Jones dryly comments that by that time "life will be a little less bearable." Incalculable tons of the earth's mountains will have slid to the bottom of the sea by erosion. Ice will slowly become master, but it is possible that the human race may so adapt its ways as to continue for "many millions of millions of years." Eventually, of course, life must cease.

Or, "if the energy radiated by the sun is provided by the building up of complex elements from hydrogen . . . for about forty or fifty thousand million years the sun could continue to radiate at a rate not dif-

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fering greatly from its present rate." In the end, however, there would be a rapid decline in temperature, with calamitous results. On the first assumption, the earth is only a new-born infant; on the second, a child of a few years.

There is yet a third assumption, to wit, that the sun "may pass into the nova stage." This being so, our descendants are not likely to get much of a warning. "In the course of a few days or even of a few hours its output of heat would increase to such an extent that all life would become extinct."

Unimaginable Immensity

Being an astronomer Mr. Jones is generous with what we have come to call "astronomical numbers," meaning immensity beyond our imagination. One would be wise, therefore, not to get any notion such as "eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow ye may die," and draw out the money from the bank, and spend it in high living against the end of the world. Nobody now alive is likely to see it.

Mr. Jones, however, has an excellent faculty for making plainer that which has perplexed the amateur star-gazer.

"It is a Cook's Tour of the cosmos," C. C. Furnas wrote of this book in *The Saturday Review of Literature*, "but there is no ballyhoo about the glory of the heavens. Yet the reader lays the book down with an itch to go outdoors, to see again the Milky Way lighting the summer sky, or Sirius, the Dog Star, decorating the winter night."

* * *

If I Have Four Apples. By Josephine Lawrence. 314 pp. (New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company; $2.50).

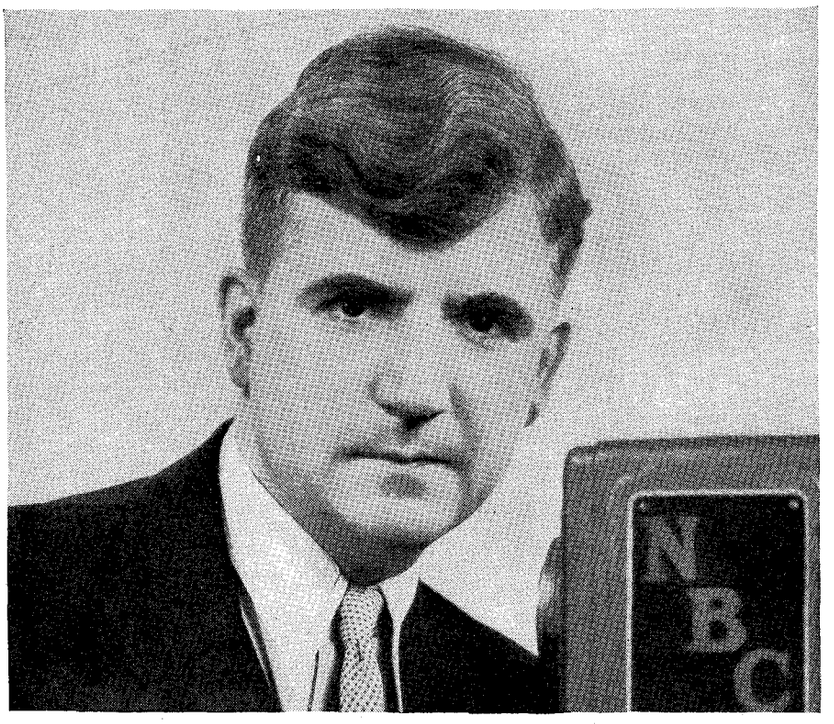
Miss Lawrence's choice of a schoolroom title tempts a reviewer to observe that in this novel she has adopted a school-teacher's attitude. It concerns the higher American standard of living which enjoys luxuries still to be paid for and the national trait of mortgaging the future for a measure of contentment in the present.

The *Hoes*, be it known, had achieved a higher station in life than that of their parents. When prosperity burst its bubble, *Penter* was left with a salary cut in half but with full-sized instalment bills on the diverse impedimenta which those of his kind collected while looking into the coming years through pink-tinted glasses.

Rose, nevertheless, would not give up her electric ice-box because, so she explained, "we wouldn't have any ice cubes." The children are nonentities in the eyes of all save their parents.

The socially minded will find the problem more complex than the simple reeducation of these *Hoes*, who have eyes larger than their pocket-books and the vague ambition to keep up with the neighbors. On them rests the broad base of quantity production; they are the principal market for American industry.

It is all very well to infer that they have conveniences beyond their deserts and that their salvation lies in the old copy-book dogma, "Waste not, want not." When, as Miss Lawrence's sympathetic study seems to suggest, the *Hoes* sink to their real level, they must represent a permanent shrinkage in the market for mass production.



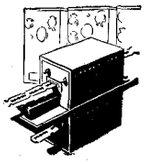
I've had a fortune spent on my face

by John B. Kennedy, *Editor—Radio Commentator*

MY FACE isn't my fortune — that's certain — but there's a factory in Boston where they've *spent* a fortune on my face and *yours*. I flew over to Boston for this story — visited the Gillette Safety Razor Company where they make razor blades with the scientific accuracy and sanitary care I thought limited to only the most delicate surgical instruments.

Yes, Gillette has spent millions in developing equipment to produce and test the Gillette Blade. I watched every step in its manufacture — saw it enter the process as part of a huge coil of strip steel, until it emerged as one of a family of five or ten blades in the familiar Gillette package. I was tremendously impressed. My conception of razor blade manufacture was completely changed.

Before I get technical, let me explain that as a veteran reporter I have inspected many factories and manufacturing processes. Yet the intricate detail and intense supervision of each Gillette operation made even my hard-bitten mind marvel. As we approached the hardening room in my tour of the factory I had a vision of grimy men sweating before fiery furnaces. But what a surprise! Why, the place might have been an air-cooled office. It was clean — without odor. Here 18 electrically controlled and operated furnaces, the like of which you've never seen — harden Gillette steel to perfection. Midway on each furnace is a little black box — a truly magical box. In it is a bellwether strip of steel — exactly correct in hardness for the manufacture of the Gillette Blade.



Through magnetic control — this master strip automatically regulates the temperature of the furnace so that the steel passing through is tempered to the identical hardness of the master strip. That's an untechnical way of explaining a process so marvelously skillful that its scientific description would fill a library.

And that's only one of many processes that made a lasting impression on me. The blades are honed by the sweetest process I have ever seen. Conveyed through whirring cycles of abrasive wheels and leather — they come out the sharpest, cleanest-shaving blades that science can produce.

I could enumerate a half-dozen or more operations that would amaze you; but having seen a blade start as raw, cold-rolled steel, and finally emerge with edges so sharp the human eye cannot see them, and so hard that they can actually cut glass — I'm more impressed with results. I'm impressed with the fact that the Gillette Blade has *the* shaving edges for any man who is particular about his face.

In view of these facts — impartially recorded by a trained observer — how can any man accept a substitute. It pays to ask for Gillette Blades and insist on getting them.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

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Four Best-Selling Personalities

Sinclair Lewis, Nobel Prizeman; Alexander Woollcott, National Institution; Gifted T. E. Lawrence; Anne Lindbergh's Book

The reason for a book's being a best seller often can be found in its author. These are some of the best-selling personalities of the day.

Sinclair Lewis, author of "It Can't Happen Here," is the only American who has ever received the Nobel prize for Literature.

"Dorothy," he said to his wife when he was told of the prize, "I've got the Nobel prize."

"And I've just been awarded the Order of the Garter," his wife replied.

This was a natural enough response, for Lewis has a waggish sense of humor which often involves false mustache, whiskers, and wig. Once he spent an entire evening at a party pretending to himself that he was Calvin Coolidge.

"He is really not one person," said W. E. Woodward in *The New Yorker*, "but four or five people of various temperaments, all mixed together."

Lewis is fifty. He was born in Sauk Center, Minnesota, where his father was a doctor. At Yale he got his nickname, "Red." He interrupted his college course to join Upton Sinclair's cooperative Helicon Home Colony, tended the furnace, and wrote poems and sketches. He returned to New Haven the next year and was graduated.

Then came a period of roving, and of small jobs on newspapers and magazines and in publishing houses.

He published his first novel, "Our Mr. Wrenn" in 1914. In 1918 he began "Main Street," which sold more than 400,000 copies.

* * *

Alexander Woollcott, author of "While Rome Burns," is Editor of that surprizingly miscellaneous collection of "minor masterpieces" known as "The Woollcott Reader."

Born in a town named Phalanx, which can be located on a large map of New Jersey, Woollcott, at five, made his stage début in Kansas City, Missouri, playing, appropriately enough, the rôle of *Puck* in "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

He was graduated from Hamilton College in 1909, got a job on the New York *Times*, where he was first a reporter, finally a dramatic critic.

Rejected when he tried to enlist in the Army and Navy, he joined a hospital unit, but his feet had scarcely touched European soil when he became one of the founders of *The Stars and Stripes*, the daily journal of the A.E.F.

After the War he collaborated on two plays with George Kaufman, and had another fling at acting, in 1931, when he appeared in "Brief Moment" in a part which allowed him to spend most of his time on stage stretched out full length on a sofa.

Wide World

Anne Lindbergh, who has "the seeing eye and the singing heart"

When he went on the air Mr. Woollcott became a national institution. Within a few months his voice was familiar to every one in America who owned a radio, and he had only to mention that he had gone "quietly mad" over a book to have the country go mad too.

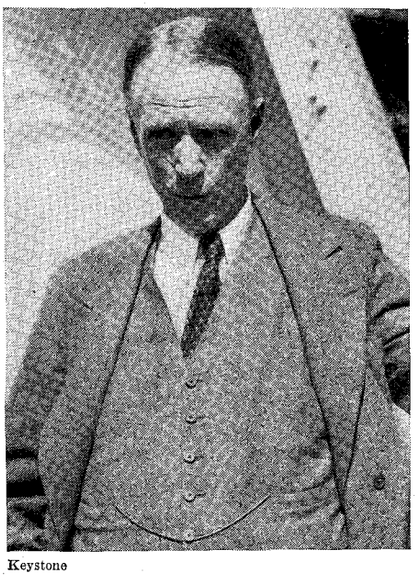
* * *

T. E. Lawrence wrote "The Seven Pillars of Wisdom" in 1919. It was a 400,000-word manuscript, and he lost it in a railway station. He sat down and rewrote it from memory.

Not originally intended for publication, it appeared in 1926 in an edition of eight copies, three of which were destroyed. The next year an abridged version, "Revolt in the Desert," was printed to pay Lawrence's overdraft at the bank.

Lawrence was born in Tremadoc, North Wales, the second of six boys. Educated at Oxford, in 1910, he was an assistant in the British Museum excavations at Carchemish, on the Euphrates.

He was rejected by Army medical examiners because of his height (five feet, three inches), and joined the British Secret Service at Cairo. In the same year he was made a second-lieutenant in the Arabian Army, and, with the outbreak of the Arab rebellion, began his fight for a free and independent Arabia.



Keystone

Sinclair Lewis, "really not one person, but four or five"

Wide World

Alexander Woollcott, who has become a national institution

At thirty he had accomplished his aim and gained a fame he never had wanted. He began vainly to seek obscurity, first under the name of Ross, and, then, later, when he joined the Royal Air Force, taking the legal name of T. E. Shaw.

In 1932 he published a prose translation of Homer's "Odyssey," and, in 1935, retired from the Air Force to a cottage in the Hardy country of England.

Last May he was killed in a motor-cycle accident in England.

* * *

Anne Lindbergh modestly calls her book, "North to the Orient," "an anomalous collection of chapters . . . purporting to be an account of our air-voyage."

Reviewers were skeptical when they picked it up last August. Famous ladies are notorious for writing bad books, but the straightforward, simple narrative Mrs. Lindbergh told won unanimous praise.

"Mrs. Lindbergh has the seeing eye and the singing heart," Amy Loveman wrote in *The Saturday Review of Literature*, "and of whatever befalls she presents an account glowing with animation and emotion."

Anne Lindbergh is the daughter of the late Senator Dwight W. Morrow. Born in Englewood, New Jersey, she went to the Chapin School in New York and to Smith College, where she was a constant contributor to the college paper with short stories and poems.

"She is small of stature," Amelia Earhart wrote in *Cosmopolitan*, "and has a charming dignity when surrounded by people. . . . Her dress is simple, like her direct manners. . . . About her mouth a smile always seems to lurk."

Since her marriage to Charles Lindbergh in 1929, she has become as enthusiastic an aviator as he. "North to the Orient" is the record of their round-the-world flight together.

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

HAKLUYT AND THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

By Catherine Cate Coblentz

Salt of the sea was ever on his lips;
Creaking of English sails and cold spume lifting
Across his cheek from wraiths of outbound ships
That filled the night with their eternal drifting . . .
Westward and ever west to wind-swept lands,
And sweet horizons, on and ever on,
These ghostly fleets that paused on misted strands
Anchored in darkness, fading with the dawn.

This dreamer held in port, in four walls placed,
His sails, the edges of the curtain blowing,
His far-off visions, simple words well traced
From bronzèd pilots to his fireside going.
And yet the sea was there . . . from Hakluyt's pen
It surges still, it sings of Englishmen.

—*The American Scholar.*

IN AZTLA'S RUINED GARDENS

By Lilith Lorraine

In Aztla's ruined gardens
Where secret fountains croon,
The lovely, languid ladies
Come out beneath the moon.

The lovely, languid ladies,
All perilously fair,
From the arches of their insteps
To the shadows in their hair.

With slow and graceful gestures,
Their listless, jewelled hands
Are weaving nets of madness
For men of many lands.

And he who walks by moonlight
Where Aztla's lilies swoon,
Where lovely, languid ladies
Come out beneath the moon

Is sure to wake by dawnlight
As every dreamer must
With bony arms about him
That crumble into dust.

—*American Poetry Magazine.*

HE WHO WATCHES STARS

By Frances Morton O'Neill

He who watches stars
Across the earth's wide rim,
Needs no consoling creed
To succor him.

—*The Gypsy.*

THE REASON WHY

By Annelle Griffin

A rendezvous some fifteen years from now
You say, and lightly smile. And I agree
Knowing that I shall never come to you.
Knowing that you will have forgotten me!
You are so young, you think that I am charm
In cellophane. But I see how unwise
Would be a tete-a-tete when I should sit
And watch the dreams die slowly in your eyes.

—*Bozart Westminster.*

INSTEAD OF "FORE"

By Betty Brainerd

When I am playing golf I long
To shoot my ball so straight
That I may hit two men at once
So I can holler "Eight!"

—*New York American.*

KEEP IN SHAPE

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SARÁKA

a Natural Laxative!

IF you're trying hard to keep in shape, don't let constipation work against you. Never even give it a chance. Keep your intestinal muscles always fit the easy Saráka way.

Important Muscles

Of all the muscles in the body, those which have most to do with keeping you well are the intestinal muscles. *Saráka gives these muscles the kind of exercise they need most—internal exercise.*

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Bulk, as you perhaps know, is lacking in the average "civilized" meal made up of delicate, over-refined foods. Saráka fills this gap in the daily diet—gives those intestinal muscles something on which to exercise—makes them work for a living. This action is so natural yet so thorough that you will be reminded of your healthy childhood days when constipation was something you never thought of.

But, in many cases of habitual constipation, bulk alone is not enough. A second vegetable ingredient, a specially prepared frangula, is therefore used in making Saráka. Its effect is mildly to stimulate the intestinal walls to activity. You then have BULK PLUS MOTILITY, a combination not found in ordinary laxatives or cathartics.

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Canadian Address: Schering (Canada) Ltd., P. O. Box 358, Montreal, Que.

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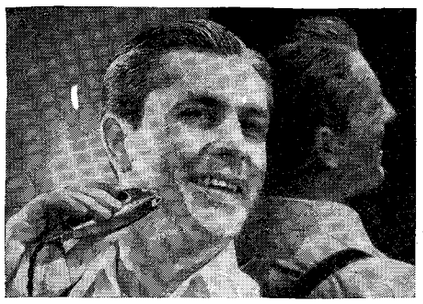

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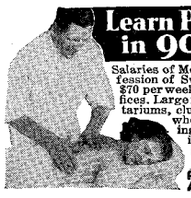

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FREE: Beautiful five-color 1936 Calendar-Thermometer. Also samples of NR and Tums. Send stamp for packing and postage to A. H. Lewis Co., Desk 74A-10, St. Louis, Mo.

Science and Invention

Deserts as Power-Sources

Scientists Harnessing Solar Energy; "Keeping Up With the Joneses" is Chief American Expense; Time-Table of Writers' Years

Americans devote most of their income to keeping up appearances and future nations may fight more bitterly for deserts than they do, to-day, for oil lands.

The agony of angina pectoris yields to a couple of sniffs of an odorous chemical and relief from asthma is to be found in turning one's self upside down.

These and other scientific facts were established by more than 3,000 scientists meeting in St. Louis in a frantic effort to get more than a thousand things done in less than a week. It was the winter meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held in the academic Christmas recess.

While the rest of America recovered from Christmas and braced itself for the New Year, the scientists, hurrying breathlessly from one meeting to another, heard 1,000 reports read in more than 200 powwows. They emerged, as usual, laden with better tidings for mankind.

Ringmaster of the savants was Prof. Edward Lee Thorndike, retiring President of the Triple A—S. Director of the Division of Psychology at Teachers College, Columbia University, he is the man who invented the Thorndike Intelligence Examination. Ask any college freshman; he knows. He had to take it before entering college.

Ruddy-faced, with a voice as warm as chestnuts rolling slowly over a slow fire, the retiring President told his 3,000 colleagues what it is that Americans spend their money for: "keeping up with the Joneses."

Figures, Not Theories

Professor Thorndike did no theorizing. He cast up figures from actual family budgets to prove that "we pay more to maintain self-respect and the good opinion of others, and to avoid scorn, derision, and shame, than to keep our bodies fed and free from the distress of hunger. . . .

"Less than one-third of what we spent (in 1929) went for wants that must be satisfied to keep the human species alive and self-perpetuating."

Out of that same Teachers College laboratory came a systematized living plan for older persons. Young, eager, Dr. Irving Lorge, an associate of Professor Thorndike, had good news for the aging. The common notion that mental ability declines with advancing years he called "an unfortunate libel." He showed that, merely, working ability decelerates. Speed, not quality, is affected.

Age, a pair of fellow psychologists reported, influences writers . . . and implied that if writers followed a schedule of years their output need never be damaged. Prof. Joseph B. Heidler and Dr. Harvey C. Lehman of Ohio University at Athens studied the ages of great writers and arrived at a formula. Science Service sums it up:

"If you are between twenty and twenty-nine, now is the time for you to be writing narrative poetry, tragedies, odes, elegies, ballads, and travel works.

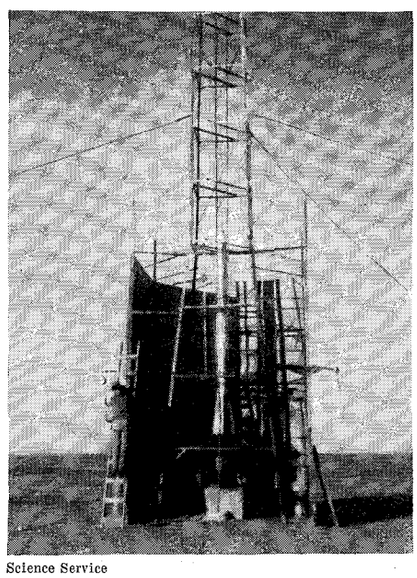
"Ages not later than thirty to thirty-nine are the golden moments for writing novels, comedies, short stories, and narrative prose.

"Not later than forty to forty-nine, is the time for satires, educational writing, and scientific and political works.

"If you are between fifty and fifty-nine, you will probably be writing philosophical works or history.

"Biographies are written not later than sixty to sixty-nine.

"And after eighty comes poetry again."



Science Service

Launching tower near Roswell, New Mexico, with Goddard's rocket ready to go

Rocket-Builder

Man's balloons and man's air-planes still go higher and farther than man's rockets. But the scientists learned of the rich hopes held for one now resting, point to the sky, in the country near Roswell, New Mexico.

Dr. Robert Hutchings Goddard, a notably secretive man in a profession filled with men whose mouths are kept shut as tightly as if they had been zippered, told about it. He broke a silence of sixteen years to announce, tersely, that he had a successful rocket. It had been shot one mile and a half upward at a speed of 700 miles an hour. It used gasoline and liquid oxygen for fuel. It was guided, he explained, by small fish-tail fins operated by a small gyroscope, was shot from a sixty-foot tower, and was plagued by weight.

He admitted, with vast caution, that he hoped to lighten it by half, doubling its possible altitude. And left his colleagues with the thought that in time, which he declined to specify, it might be expected to zoom beyond the earth's atmosphere.

Less reticent was Dr. Charles Greeley

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Abbot, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, authority on the sun's effect on weather (THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 19, 1934, page 17). The sun is a challenge to him, he winces as he looks at it and realizes the colossal waste of energy. He demonstrated a machine to turn that energy into power.

It is a bright trough-like parabolic reflector on a movable axis. It is controlled by clockwork to keep up with the sun as it moves across the sky. The beams of light and heat are focused on a tube within a tube, both of glass. A vacuum separates the tubes. The inner tube contains a black, heavy oil which absorbs the heat and transmits it to a boiler.

Capturing Solar Power

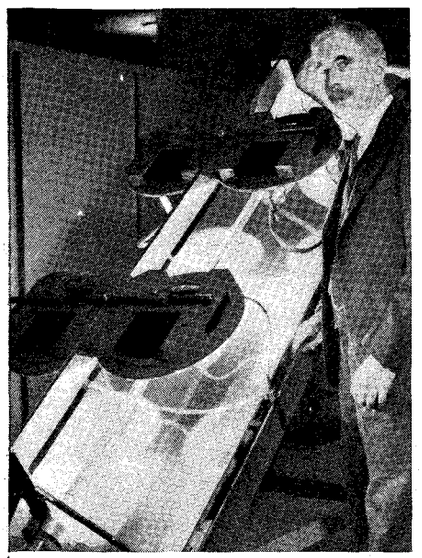
He has captured 15 per cent. of the sun's transmitted energy. No fuel cost is attached to the Abbot solar power plant. Future giant industries, struggling for possession of the arid regions of the globe and the hot, cloudless deserts, may precipitate more international crises than the present struggles for oil.

From the School of Medicine at the University of Maryland came breathable control of angina pectoris. Prof. John C. Krantz, Jr., and three associates, Drs. C. Jelleff Carr, Ruth Musser, and William Harne, found it in a mixture of carbon, hydrogen, and chlorin.

"Busy man's" disease is instantly relieved if the victim will breathe this chloroform-like drug.

Angina found another enemy in Dr. James C. Munch, a burrowing, curious Philadelphia pharmacist. An extract of pancreas, from which insulin had been extracted, brought apparently permanent relief to 85 per cent. of the victims who turned gratefully to it in New York, Santa Barbara, Rochester, and Philadelphia.

East Indies natives and their fish-bait furnish treatment for the increasingly common cases of poisoning by overdose of sleeping potions, such as luminal, veronal, and related drugs. Three doctors from Georgetown University's Medical School took picrotoxin and stopped the coma. It is a plant extract. The natives use it to stimulate fish to death. Injected into comatose humans it literally snaps them into consciousness. No bad after-effects were reported. The doctors, who may be responsible for restoring many would-be suicides, are Theodore Koppanyi, J. M. Dille, and C. R. Linegar.



Dr. Charles Greeley Abbot and his sun-power engine which costs nothing to run

Action of Glands

Glands, long thought to be at the base of most human ailments, now are charged with aid in destroying teeth by decay. Dr. Isaac Schour, of the University of Illinois School of Dentistry, reported signs that they have much to do with development and health of teeth. He was unable to control the glandular influence.

But Prof. Calvin Perry Stone, of Stanford University, blasted away the livelihood of dozens of song-writers. He found that the seat of love was the pituitary gland, snuggled in the brain tissue, and that the heart had utterly nothing to do with it.

It was implied by his listeners that lyric authors and valentine manufacturers would have difficulty in making the public accept the finding. A valentine made of a lace-bound pituitary gland was held to be unromantic. The mite of a gland was shown to control the sex glands, and through them, the emotions of courtship, love, and the maternal and paternal instincts.

More spectacular than any of these was the thesis of Dr. Oscar Riddle, internationally-renowned biologist, of the Carnegie Institution in Washington. He held, carrying Darwin's work back another thousand million years, that living things came into existence spontaneously, through the action of blazing sunlight upon inorganic chemicals present in sea-water ages ago.

Recent discoveries about the chemistry of life led to his theory. He traced the intricate steps, which he declared now known, by which the sun's action on water, carbon dioxid, sugar, nitrogen, and other non-living chemicals produced life.

Chemical Power

Life is entirely chemical in nature, he insisted, and made it graphic, dramatic, by showing that even emotions and instincts are chemically controlled. His audience heard him describe how male pigeons had maternal instincts after injection of certain chemicals. Mother pigeons, similarly, had been deprived of natural instincts by the removal, from their blood, of glandular substances.

The new treatment for asthma, so simple that any victim may accomplish it in his home, was described by Dr. Noel F. Shambaugh. It is not very dignified, but it is effective. He cited patients kept free from symptoms for four years.

Doctor Shambaugh, of the University of Southern California, gives medicines to relieve the "stickiness" of the lungs.

The patient then kneels on a chair, with the hands down on the floor, a position which inverts the lungs, and begins to cough. Coughing is kept up for three minutes, which expels the inflammatory products that cause the asthmatic attacks.

This treatment, followed night and morning, controls the symptoms. Doctor Shambaugh has seen it proved.

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Paralysis Wins Skirmish

Vaccines "Undesirable"; Battle Goes On, With New Weapons

Last summer physicians thought they had that ancient destroyer, infantile paralysis, on the run. A week ago their hopes crashed in ruins.

Dispassionate Dr. James Payton Leake, Medical Director of the United States Public Health Service, finished off the poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) vaccines with an article in the current *Journal of the American Medical Association.*

He gave the histories of twelve cases of infantile paralysis that had developed after the vaccines were given. They indicated, in his opinion, that the vaccines did not protect against the disease. Possibly they had actually caused it.

"It is believed," he wrote, "that . . . this series of cases, following by intervals of from six to fourteen days the injection of one or the other of two different vaccines, renders undesirable the further use of poliomyelitis virus for human vaccination at present."

Continue Battle

But infantile paralysis has won only a preliminary skirmish, not the whole battle. Paralysis-fighters are preparing to attack the enemy next summer with two new weapons, both announced recently in New York before the Society of American Bacteriologists.

One is Vitamin C, the vitamin that protects against scurvy. Dr. Claus W. Jungeblut, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, has discovered, as he cautiously stated it, "there seems to be a strong probability that Vitamin C, when injected in proper doses, possesses distinct therapeutic (curative) power in experimental poliomyelitis."

Vitamin C is found in most fresh fruits and vegetables. Doctor Jungeblut injected it under the skin of monkeys on the day they were experimentally infected with infantile paralysis, and every day afterward for more than two weeks. They didn't get paralysis, tho some got poliomyelitis in a mild form. Another group of monkeys, which received no Vitamin C, all came down with paralysis.

How the vitamin can affect the resistance of the body to infantile paralysis is not clear, but more will probably be known about it next summer.

Chemical Spray Developed

More useful in the coming battle, however, will be a simple and inexpensive chemical spray, developed by Drs. A. B. Sabin, P. K. Olitsky, and H. R. Cox, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. It is to be used in the nose during the infantile-paralysis season.

The spray is a 4 per cent. solution of sodium alum. The majority of a group of monkeys treated with it resisted infantile paralysis, while a control group, untreated, took the disease. Some human volunteers tried the spray in their noses, and found it not unpleasant to use, tho there was slight irritation for a few hours after the treatment.

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Law and Order

America's First Major Kidnaping

At Century's Turn, Abduction of Eddie Cudahy Shocked World; Generation Later, Pat Crowe Advised Lindbergh: "Pay Ransom"

"Pay the kidnapers anything they demand, be it $50,000 or a million."

When the Lindbergh first-born was stolen from his crib on March 1, 1932, that was the advice of Patrick Thomas Crowe, self-confessed kidnaper in the Cudahy case, America's first great abduction.

It was payment of that $50,000 ransom which ended in the arrest of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, and his trial and conviction on a charge of murdering Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr., during commission of a felony.

Acme

Pat Crowe, who was acquitted in America's first major kidnaping, as he appeared in 1929 after being reported a suicide

Now the drama marches toward its dénouement in Trenton, New Jersey. But who is (or was) Pat Crowe, and where is he now? The abduction of Edward A. Cudahy, Jr., fifteen, scion of the packing family, at the turn of the century, startled a nation; an almost unheard-of crime.

"Spreading Evil: Pat Crowe's Autobiography," told to Thomas Regan, criminologist, and published by the Branwell Company, New York, in 1927, recounted the motive of vengeance that brought on the kidnaping.

Crowe, born on an Iowa farm, "went to Omaha, then a thriving place where beef and pork packing establishments were springing up. In 1886, with a man named Cavanagh, he opened a retail butcher-shop in South Omaha.

"The since nationally known 'Beef Trust' was then in its infancy and among the firms which were later to compose it was a concern run by a man named Edward A. Cudahy, who had a large packing establishment hard by, and, also, a retail butcher-shop near that of the young firm.

"Pat and his partner also ran a 'beef trust' of a sort, that is, they trusted many workingmen and their families. Gradually they accumulated many accounts which remained unpaid, and, during the same time, the rival Cudahy shop sold for cash only, but at prices just sufficiently lower to attract cash customers. Something over a year passed.

"Pat stood in the street without a penny to his name. . . . He clenched his fist, shook it at the rival establishment, and vowed:

" 'I'll make you pay for this, some day, and pay well.' "

Homer Croy, writing in *The Elks Magazine*, recalled:

"Just a week before Christmas, in the year 1900, Pat Crowe walked casually down a dark street, for it was seven o'clock in the evening. Eddie Cudahy came home from a friend's where he had been playing. Pat Crowe seized him."

Servants soon found a ransom demand in the yard. Then, as Mr. Croy continued:

"The father's answer was to telegraph to Chicago for twenty Pinkerton detectives. But the mother broke down under the strain."

The instructions for paying the $25,000 ransom in gold were followed. Eddie came home alone, unharmed.

"The case became a world sensation," Mr. Croy remarks.

Amazing Hunt

"The amazing hunt went on. Five years later a man turned up in a miner's saloon in Butte, Montana. He had been drinking and thought he held the world in the hollow of his hand.

" 'Shay, I'm the man who kidnaped Eddie Cudahy.'

"Pat Crowe was tried in Omaha. . . . When the jury came in they turned Crowe loose.

"Why? The jury was composed mostly of farmers. They hated the so-called Meat Trust."

Pat Crowe took to lecturing on the "crime-doesn't-pay" line for two decades.

"Where do you suppose Pat Crowe is now?" Mr. Croy asked. "I saw him recently in the Bowery, New York—an old bum. He shuffles up to people, holds out his hand, and begs for a dime—and when he gets it turns it into drink. He sleeps in 'flop-houses,' and, in summer, he sometimes sleeps on park benches. That is the afternoon of the world's most famous kidnaper."

He has, however, a habit of bobbing up again when least expected.

On February 18, 1929, New York newspapers carried long dispatches from Buffalo telling of Pat Crowe's committing suicide in a dingy alley. The next day Pat walked into police headquarters. Clean-shaven, white-haired, with handsome features, he drew his six feet two inches to full height and exclaimed: "I'll show you I'm not dead yet."

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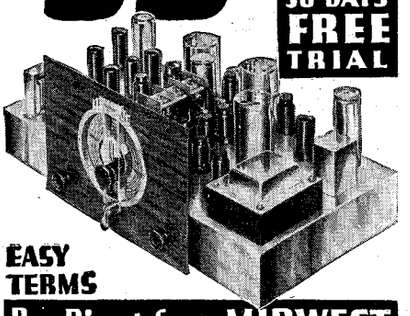

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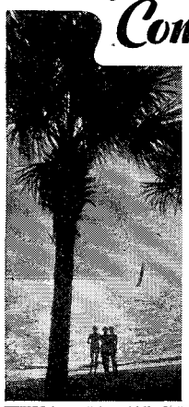

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Head-Lines and Crime News

"Vulgarity" and "Sensationalism" in American Newspapers Debated; Trials Not Hippodromed in England

Does the coverage of crime news in the American press have the effect of breeding more crime? This arguable question has been hotly debated for the last decade. After sensational trials the outcry against the American presentation of crime news has become particularly clamorous.

In the "Straws in the Wind" department in the current *Scribner's*, Paul Hutchinson demands flatly, "Why Blame it on the Papers?"

"Something must be done about crime," Mr. Hutchinson admits. "Articles galore and editorials without number call attention to the continuing increase in our criminal statistics, and insist on action. . . .

America—Where Every Man's Home Is Not *His Castle*
—*Kirby in the New York* World-Telegram

"All this is impressive in the picture it suggests of a mighty people rousing to grapple with the forces of evil. The only trouble is that we all know that crime is not going to go. . . . To put it crudely, but realistically, we all know that while there is money to be made out of it, crime will not go, but will go right on, aided and abetted by slipshod police work, crooked lawyers, political protection, and newspaper and movie exploitation.

Exploitation of Crime

"Now it is no purpose of mine to absolve the press from blame for its treatment of crime news.

"But . . . it is at least worth remembering that if the press is guilty of exploiting crime and our criminal procedure for its own selfish ends, it is doing no more than anybody else connected with this matter is doing. . . .

"The plain truth is that if the press is making a scandal of our treatment of crime—and I will not argue to the contrary—it is doing so only to the extent to which our officers of justice are willing, and frequently eager, to have it do so.

"The outcry against the press has been shriller since the Hauptmann trial, yet the Flemington performance differed only in degree from the treatment accorded most major criminal cases in most States. . . . It is not often, to be sure, that a paper can be induced to order a star sob-sister to move in and live with the defendant's wife, as one of Mr. Hearst's journalistic handmaidens lived with Mrs. Hauptmann at Flemington, but the sentimental gush favoring the defendant which an adept journalist can turn out without going to such lengths is sufficiently familiar. . . .

"The point is that it is as much the desire of the defense as of the prosecution to try its case in the papers before it ever comes to trial in the courts. And, after the trial is under way, the more successful the defense counsel in reducing public opinion to blubbering sentimentalism or cynical indifference, the more roseate his prospects for the future. . . .

"They do these things better in England.

"This is not to say that there is no vulgarity, no sensationalism, in the treatment of crime news by English papers. There is plenty. . . .

"But there is no hippodroming of trials. There is no trying of cases in advance in the newspapers."

Two Psychologies

Perhaps the handling of crime news in the two countries reflects a fundamental variance in national psychology, J. H. Wallis, in the current *American Mercury* implies. This writer's satirical thought is that America, in reaching "for the flowering of a more splendid race," has rejected eugenics for mass-murder.

"Thrills, thrills, thrills," he writes, "vicarious horrors and terrors. . . .

"We boast all these, and more, because, in developing a eugenic program, we have wisely rejected sterilization. For sterilization kills only one bird, accomplishes only one object. It eliminates the unfit and improves the race, but does not entertain, divert, distract, satisfy, or soothe the masses.

"It creates no lurid head-lines, no thrilling newspaper stories, no stirring pictures for the public prints, or for the silver screen. But murder, on the other hand, is exciting, stimulating, diverting, enthralling," he suggests ironically.

"Our 350,000 murders [in this century] indicate success in our definite eugenic program, while Britain's miserable 7,000 means that the British, having recently rejected compulsory sterilization, possess no program at all. They are just drifting. . . ."

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Chiefs

Feather cloaked, feather hatted, tall, sometimes nearly seven feet, Hawaiian chieftains knew what they wanted & ruled diligently. They got what they wanted, without trouble, without objection, by asking for it. Not so tall, with few feathers, if any, since 1929, the American man still holds valiantly as chief of his home. With permission, usually, from his wife.

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Water-Front Trouble

Labor Harasses Shipowners as Organizer Spreads Activities

Harry Bridges was an obscure Left-Winger when he came to America in 1920.

A slight young man with a prominent nose, a mop of black hair standing back from his high forehead, and a nasal Australian-cockney accent, he set to work obscurely on the San Francisco water-front.

To-day, Harry Bridges heads the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, an organization with representatives from four West Coast unions—longshoremen, sailors, marine engineers and masters, mates, and pilots. On January 6 he called a convention in Houston, Texas, to organize a Maritime Federation of the Gulf.

Organizing Workers

America first heard of Harry Bridges during the San Francisco longshoremen's strike of 1934, when he went from one union meeting-place to another, surrounded by bodyguards, speaking in his big, penetrating voice, urging members of other unions to join the striking workers.

"Bridges was born of the moment," Lionel Houser wrote in the New York *World-Telegram*. "The situation found him." He became leader of the striking longshoremen, chairman of the joint marine-strike committee, father of the San Francisco general strike.

But conservative union-leaders outnumbered him. With the crumbling of the general strike, the case of the longshoremen went to the President's National Longshoremen's Board for arbitration.

Last summer Bridges engineered the formation of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, a voluntary organization having no connection with the American Federation of Labor except that its leaders were A. F. of L. members.

Shipowners, who have long accused the Maritime Federation of trying to squeeze international unions out of the picture, last week pointed to its members' latest demand. They were asking a 20 per cent wage increase for workers of the lumber-fleet.

Shipowners loudly refused the demand. Promptly, the Federation tied up some forty ships of the lumber-fleet. Shipowners frantically appealed to the Department of Justice to investigate "terrorist" activities of the Federation.

Three Possibilities

According to Louis Stark, in the New York *Times*, Department of Labor officials feared three new possibilities:

1—That Left-Wing leaders might order a general strike on "hot cargo" (cargo unloaded by strike-breakers).

2—Retaliation by shipowners in the form of a general antiunion movement.

3—An early and complete paralysis of lumber production on the Pacific Coast.

Feeling pressure from several sources, Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady called a conference of international labor-union leaders.

It was set for the same day that Harry Bridges was holding his convention in Houston.

"Channel Buoy," by Gordon Grant

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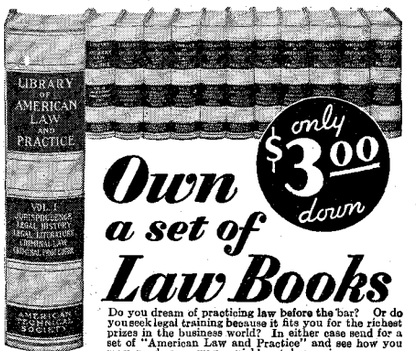

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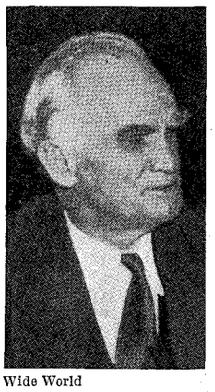
Four Head-Liners in Congress

Byrns and Robinson, Democrats, and Snell and McNary, Republicans, Match Strategy on Floors of Two Houses

While Congress remains in session at least four of its members will be sure of places in the head-lines.

They are, on one side, Joseph William Byrns of Tennessee, Democratic Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Senator Joseph Taylor Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic Leader of the Senate.



Wide World

Speaker Byrns

On the other, are Bertrand Hollis Snell of New York, Republican Leader of the House, and Senator Charles Linza McNary, of Oregon, Senate Republican Floor Leader.

The Speaker of the House was born at Cedar Hill, Tennessee, on July 20, 1869. His father was a farmer.

He obtained a meager education at a country school, clerked in a small general store and saved his money. Tall, awkward, lanky, diffident, he entered Vanderbilt University, where he studied law. On his graduation in 1890 he started to practise in Nashville.

An old friend of his father's, political boss of the county, suggested that he run for the State Legislature. Young Byrns felt he hadn't much chance. But he tried, was nominated and elected. He has been going ahead ever since.

The "War-Horse"

He is often called the "War-Horse" of Congress; to-day his hair is gray and somewhat shaggy above beetling gray eyebrows. In appearance he is a little terrifying, which is entirely out of keeping with his kindly disposition. He has a facility for making friends and knows personally almost every family in his entire district. He likes long black cigars and is always toying with a jack-knife.

When visitors call in his office he receives them with great courtesy. He has a wide, pleasant grin, moves with quiet dignity, and in moments of relaxation likes to drape his long legs over his office-table. He personally is a dry. The adjective that perhaps could describe him best is "homespun." And as Ray Tucker in *Collier's* once said, writing of his associates: "They love this homely grizzled old-timer from Tennessee."

Back in 1903, when the Fifty-eighth Congress convened, a bright star from Arkansas popped into the political sky. Born on a farm at Lonoke, August 26, 1872, and educated at public schools and at the Universities of Arkansas and Virginia, Joseph Taylor Robinson was that star.

Of him *The Arkansas Gazette* once said: "Hon. Joe T. Robinson is a young man of remarkable power and great personal magnetism. . . .

"He has few equals in political sagacity, legal knowledge, and sterling worth, and as an orator he is truly a wonder. His eloquence suggests the rugged hills, the open sky, forest, field, and river, or the things next to Nature's heart. He despises fashionable frivolities and loves the simple habits of his early country life."

Robinson served as a Representative from 1903 until 1913. He resigned to become Governor of Arkansas. That same year, however, he relinquished the Governorship to go to the Senate. He has been there ever since. To-day he is Majority Leader.

Kindly Blue Eyes

He has changed little. His reddish brown mop of hair has thinned out and is flecked with gray. His face has become fuller and deep furrows wind their way through the freckles which his dark complexion does not hide. He might be called portly. But tho his shoulders stoop a little his jutting chin is still determined, his blue eyes are bright and kindly, and he still loves the "simple habits of his early country life."

He likes to go hunting and fishing.

He is particular about his clothes and dresses like a banker.

© Harris & Ewing

Senator Robinson

Golf is one of his hobbies and he is fond of strolling Capital parks alone.

He is undoubtedly one of the ablest all-round politicians ever elected to Congress.

"Altho he is regarded as a conservative at heart," Charter Hesler once said of him in the Washington *News*, "he has battled valiantly and at times brilliantly for the New Deal."

One of the few political survivors of the Old Guard is Bertrand Hollis Snell, who was born in Colton, New York, sixty-five years ago, and who to-day is Republican Floor Leader of the House.

In Congress for twenty years, and a delegate to the last five Republican National Conventions, he started life as a bookkeeper, rose until he was Secretary and Manager of the concern which first gave him a job. Now in addition to his political laurels he is President of an oil company and a Director of banks and corporations.

He is an impeccable dresser, but less addicted to one particular style. Like Robinson, he has a reputation for great political acumen.

He is a graduate of Amherst, having obtained his degree one year ahead of Calvin Coolidge, whose candidacy he consistently and doggedly urged in 1928.

In appearance he is the personification of the successful business man. Of medium height, solid of build, he usually has a belligerent expression which is entirely misleading.

His face is round and heavily jowled. Of florid complexion, clean-shaven, he looks always as if he had just stepped out of a tub. His sandy hair is graying and thinning.

© Harris & Ewing

Representative Snell

"He is not only the foremost Republican of the House by virtue of his floor leadership, which means he would be Speaker if his Party were in the majority," says Walter S. Buel in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind.-Dem.), "but one of the most popular members, except with some of the left-wing westerners who from time to time have threatened rebellion against his leadership, but did nothing about it. . . .

"He is convinced the New Deal intends to scuttle the Constitution . . . that it already has embarked upon that course by forcing through Congress legislation 'not only unconstitutional, but un-American.' . . ."

One of the best-dressed men in the Senate, and sometimes mentioned as a Republican "White Hope," Charles Linza McNary, Republican Floor Leader, wears his honors easily.

He was born on a 640-acre farm in Oregon on June 12, 1874, a farm which his grandfather had staked out, and which now belongs to him.

© International

Senator McNary

In 1898, he was admitted to the bar, served as a Deputy District Attorney, as a Justice of the Supreme Court of Oregon, and, in 1917, was appointed United States Senator. He has been elected to the same office for three terms.

In appearance he is slight, graceful, with graying hair, and he has strong, forceful features. "He is friendly to New Deal," once wrote Raymond Clapper in *Review of Reviews*.

"Refused to participate in the Republican campaign of 1934. Progressive. He is quite opposed to Eastern conservative leadership."

He has the reputation of being able to

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reconcile diverse elements in the Republican Party. Often he has allayed animosities and smoothed out difficult situations. He is credited with a keen political mind.

Devoid of pose and pretense, he is one of the best-liked members of the Senate. "Tho sixty-one years of age," wrote Oliver McKee, Jr., in the Boston *Evening Transcript*, "McNary, thanks to his boyish appearance, would pass as the contemporary of men fifteen or twenty years younger."

Mild and pleasant in manner, invariably cheerful, and rarely losing his temper, as Republican leader he is no drill-sergeant who maintains discipline by whip-cracking methods. . . .

"As minority leader, he has been mainly concerned with keeping in operation some semblance of Party organization. He has endeavored, so far as he can, to have the Regular and Progressive Wings of the Party pull together. In this he has been helped by his personal popularity with all Senate factions.

"The Democrats like him, too—a real help to a minority leader these days."

Britain's Ace Crime-Fighter

When Sir Philip Woolcott Game, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.B., D.S.O., was Governor of New South Wales he was asked what he would do when he retired from that post.

"I will probably settle down and grow cabbages," he said.

But when Sir Philip returned last year to his native England it was not to grow cabbages, except as a hobby—he loves gardening—but to accept the post of Director of the London Metropolitan Police.

It is an important job. Only men of executive ability and physical courage are appointed to it. For it involves not only the management of the London local police but that branch of the service called the Criminal Investigation Department, better known as Scotland Yard.

Sir Philip is well chosen for the work. He has executive ability of high order. And he is one of the most richly decorated of British War heroes.

He is of medium height, good looking, with a strong face. His hair is graying now but his eyes have lost nothing of their fire. In manner he is jovial and hearty.

He was born March 30, 1876, in Worcestershire and educated at Charterhouse. In 1895 he entered the Royal Artillery and was commissioned a captain in 1901.

Sir Philip W. Game: Scotland Yard called him back from retirement

Served in Boer War

He first saw active service in the Boer War, was mentioned in dispatches and won the Queen's Medal with five clasps. During the World War he was mentioned in dispatches six times and received the D. S. O. He was in the Royal Air Force then.

In 1922 Philip Game was transferred to India to take command of the Royal Air Force and passed one year there. In 1924 he was knighted.

While serving as Governor of New South Wales in 1932, he created a sensational situation when a crisis arose between him and the Laborite Premier, I. T. Lang, who wanted him to sanction the appointment of fifty new members to the State Legislative Council. He refused. After a long struggle, with Lang refusing to alter his stand, Sir Philip dismissed the ministry.

And now Sir Philip is head of the London Metropolitan Police and of Scotland Yard, whose operatives met Colonel Lindbergh and his family on their arrival in England.

Scotland Yard, as the New York *Sun* once pointed out, "is nothing but the name of a building." It once housed visiting Scottish monarchs, but when there were no more Kings of Scotland the building was turned over to the Metropolitan Police.

Named for Building

"A little more than a hundred years ago," continues *The Sun*, "the Police Department outgrew the building and a new one was erected. . . . It was known, for a considerable time, as New Scotland Yard, but as its newness wore off the adjective was dropped."

In it is housed the famous C.I.D., or Criminal Investigation Department.

It is unlikely that, while he remains a visitor or resident of Great Britain, Colonel Lindbergh and his family will be protected by a Scotland Yard guard, even if he should ask for one, unless there is proof that the family is actually in danger. Even then the Yard would be called in only if the local police felt they were unable to cope with the situation.

The C.I.D. never attempts the solution of a crime unless requested by local police authorities to do so. In that way it somewhat parallels the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice at Washington, but the latter bureau has more power than Scotland Yard because it can act immediately in any part of the United States if a Federal law has been violated.

But, for all that, Scotland Yard's reputation for apprehending criminals is enviable. Referring to it, Lemuel Parton in a Consolidated News Features copyrighted article, wrote: "Every once in a while Uncle Sam asks Britannia for her recipe for catching crooks. One answer might be found in her choice of thoroughly non-political officials for her police department."

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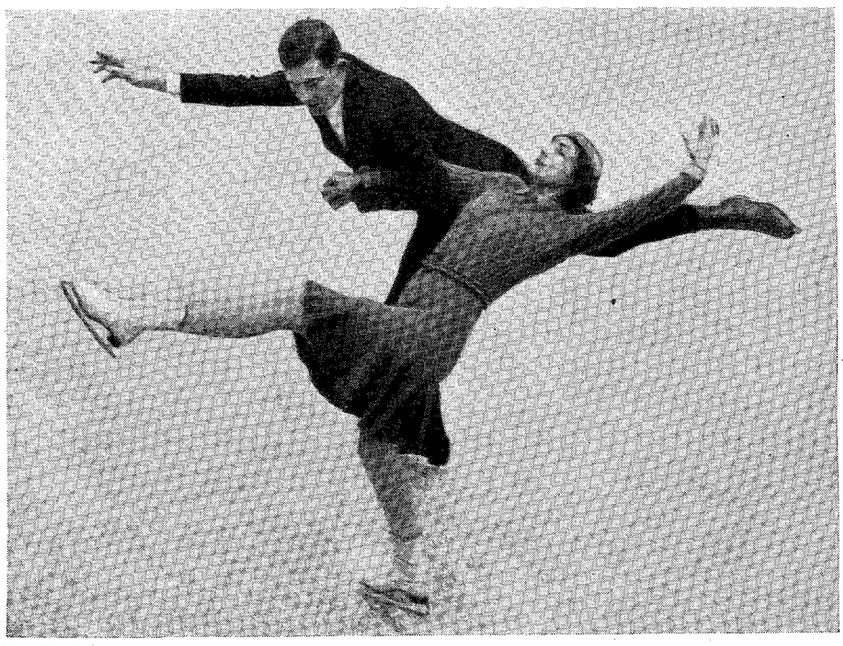
Championship on Ice

Maribel Vinson Takes Women's Senior Figure-Skating Title for Eighth Time—She Can Do Other Things, Too—And Does

Few sporting attractions can pack New York's Madison Square Garden to its gloomy rafters. Joe Louis is one of the few. Figure-skating is another. Last week a large crowd applauded the swirling, jumping contestants in the national figure-skating contest for men and women.

Robin Lee, tow-headed youngster from Minneapolis, successfully defended his men's senior title which he won a year ago at fifteen. Miss Maribel Y. Vinson, who won her first senior singles-title in 1928, won it last week for the eighth time.



Wide World

Maribel Vinson and George E. B. Hill: He calls her on long-distance telephone when he gets a new idea for a skating figure

Soft-eyed, intelligent and vivacious, Miss Vinson is twenty-four years old. She is to women's figure-skating what Mrs. Helen Wills Moody is to tennis, Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare to golf.

Clever Writer

She writes almost as well as she skates, covering women's sports for the New York *Times*, a job from which she extracts "a real kick." The reporters on *The Times* are proud of her.

The Y in her name stands for "Yerxa" and not, she explained to a LITERARY DIGEST representative, "Yclept." Miss Vinson's newspaper colleagues were not reticent in commenting on her performance last week.

Joe King in the New York *World-Telegram:* "Miss Vinson and Lee left no doubt as to their preeminence. As soon as each skated onto the ice it was obvious that the champ was in action. . . . Miss Vinson, skating to the syncopated strains of 'The Lady in Red,' was at her best. Her most difficult executions were admirably laid down. She whirled through her rhythmic series of loop jumps as if she weren't jumping at all, and her famous inside spread eagle was achieved with consummate control."

The national championships also decided the make-up of the United States Olympic figure-skating team, with Miss Vinson and Lee heading the lists. This will be Miss Vinson's third Olympic performance.

Boston-born and reared, Miss Vinson began to skate at four under her father's tutelage. She had started on double runners the year before.

She was educated at Radcliffe College, and used to play a lot of tennis but became discouraged when she invariably drew Sarah Palfrey (now Mrs. Marshall Fabyan) in the first round of club tournaments. Unlike many women athletes, Miss Vinson is trim and feminine. She is five feet five inches tall, and weighs 126 pounds.

Since *The Times* is a morning paper, Miss Vinson practises skating in the morning, goes to work in the afternoon. She practises from one and a half to two hours a day, six days a week. On the seventh she rests. She follows no particular diet, "just common sense." She usually eats at least two and a half hours before a contest. Miss Vinson pays a lot of attention to her legs, "mollycoddles them," wears orthopedic shoes because she once had an attack of "shin splints" and doesn't want another.

She is not exactly superstitious, but believes in luck. In Europe there is a whimsical prejudice against wearing green in competition on ice. Miss Vinson wore green in her first Olympics and took fourth.

Her favorite costume now is her new red one. She never wears a hat in singles competition, but dons one for pairs. She dislikes gloves on skaters because "they make the hands too conspicuous."

Skating forms are greatly standardized, according to Miss Vinson, but "occasionally a skater has a brainstorm, gets an idea for a new trick, and every one copies it." When she and George E. B. Hill, with whom she won the national pairs-title last week, practise together new ideas constantly occur to them. Hill often lies in bed at night and traces new designs on the ceiling. Then he calls up Miss Vinson from Boston and tells her about them.

Forty "School Figures"

Advanced skaters have to know more than forty "school figures" which, in a national championship, count two-thirds in the total of the judges' marks. The spectacular free-skating counts only a third. Six figures for the Olympics were announced last Fall.

"It is almost worse to know what they will be, than not to know," Miss Vinson wrote in the current *Sports Illustrated*. "If we don't perform the six figures as well as possible after months of arduous concentration on them, there is more chagrin and disappointment afterwards and less excuse than if our practise had been spread over the whole routine of forty."

Rare for a woman, Miss Vinson is good at single sculling. She also rides and swims. Her favorite entertainment she finds in the theater.

"April Fool" in Football

Thousands of screaming Texans tried vainly to "yahoo" the Mustangs of Southern Methodist to a victory over Stanford in the Rose Bowl last week. The game bounced football back into the sport pages and S.M.U. into the losing column for the first time since 1934.

Among the 85,000 persons who watched Stanford win by 7-0 over the heavily favored Mustangs was former President Hoover, who smiled benignly at his alma mater's victory. Not witnesses to the Stanford victory were several fans who, according to the Associated Press, became modern "Les Miserables" in a fruitless effort to "crash" the Rose Bowl by way of a sewer:

"They burrowed through a subterranean drain. Repulsed at all points by new fences around the stadium, the fans discovered the equally new sewer, a half mile from the bowl.

"They worked their way through the damp and darkness with the gradually increasing roar of the crowd above to encourage them. But there was no reward for resourcefulness. The tunnel tapered to a point as it entered the field, a grate covering it.

" 'Les Miserables' returned."

More colorful than interesting, the game actually was won when Stanford picked up a touch-down in the first period after Bobby

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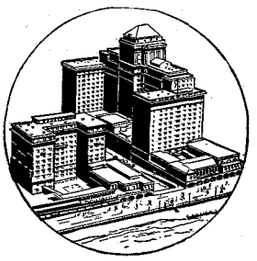

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Grayson, All-American full-back, zipped a forward to "Bones" Hamilton. This brought the ball into scoring position and Bill Paulman bucked over from the one-and-a-half yard-line a couple of minutes later.

As Bill Henry of the Los Angeles *Times* put it: "The Stanford team of destiny, just two years overdue, finally crashed through with a Rose Bowl performance in keeping with their normal season's play. In roping and riding the Mustangs to a 7-0 defeat, they whipped a better team than those to which they have lost in previous Rose Bowl appearances.

April Fooling

"It was New Year's Day on the calendar, but April Fool's day for All-America pickers as Moscrip, Grayson, Hamilton, Wetzel, and Spain were outshone by Topping, Paulman, Finley, Stamps, and Reynolds, who didn't get a tumble. Southern Methodist played the most interesting and spectacular football ever seen in the Bowl, but the game proved two things: Stanford can play football when they want to and the Mustangs have the hottest band in the business."

Typical coaches' comments, according to George White of the Dallas *Morning News:*

"Tiny" Thornhill, Stanford—"Stanford to-day proved the great team it could have been for three years."

Ray Morrison, Vanderbilt—"The pre-game psychology for Stanford and against Southern Methodist, plus nervousness from a traffic jam getting to the stadium and the calling of an impossible play on the Cardinals' goal-line, beat the Mustangs."

Glenn S. Warner, Temple—"I told you this Stanford team had its neck bowed this time and couldn't be beaten with the power it had and a determination to put it out for sixty minutes."

"Bo" McMillin, Indiana—"Superior play by Moscrip and Topping, the Stanford ends, who constantly rushed the S.M.U. passers, told the story."

Great on Defense

"Matty" Bell, Southern Methodist—"We played a great ball club. My kids were great on the defense. Our offense failed to get under way, but I was right proud of how my kids stopped the Stanford power plays."

Figures on the game showed that the Stanford secondary intercepted six of thirty-one Mustang passes and knocked down fifteen more. The Texans' aerial game, considered the most effective in college football last season, had been counted on to win for the Mustangs. Stanford's rushing ends and Paulman's kicking—he averaged thirty-nine yards for the day—insured a victory for the Pacific Coast champions.

In another intersectional game—the East-West contest in San Francisco—the East, behind 0-3 at the beginning of the last quarter, snatched at a fumble, intercepted two passes and won, 19-3.

The Sugar Bowl game at New Orleans saw Texas Christian win 3-2 over Louisiana State on an accurate place-kick by Taldon Manton. It was the first time in two years that the Texas team had played in the rain.

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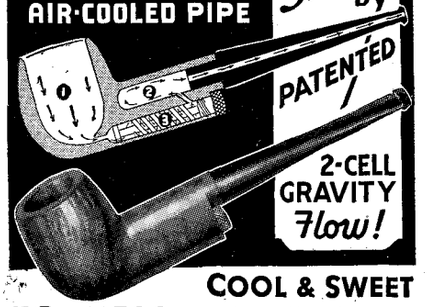

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Better Homes for All Americans

Getting Away From "Tenth-Hand" House; Needs of 27,000,000 Families Surveyed to Adjust Expense to Income

"Since the log cabin went out," declared Marc A. Rose in last week's *Today*, "the average American never has been able to live in a new home; he always has had to live in a tenth-hand home."

In a series of articles, some yet to be published, Mr. Rose depicts American living-conditions and the possibilities offered the construction business if it can develop low-cost homes successfully on a mass-production scale.

"We always have built homes exclusively for the top sixth of the families," he said. "That's what $6,000 homes and upwards are, or rather, were, before the crash. Now, a $6,000 home is beyond the reach of any but the top eighth of families, and we built very few homes in the past that could be bought for $6,000, including land."

One way to introduce the prospective American home-buyer, the article said, is "to state his income, and that will tell you the kind of a home he can afford, for it is a very sound rule of thumb that nobody can afford to spend more than twice his annual income for the purchase of a home . . . that figures out at about one-fifth of income for shelter and fuel, under a very favorable mortgage."

Potential Buyers

Mr. Rose figured potential buyers from an estimate of 27,000,000 American families by R. L. Davison of the Pierce Foundation. He excluded farm families, somewhat less than half the total, because their income "is no fair index of living conditions."

Also, for the near future, city dwellers earning less than $1,000 yearly "must house themselves in slums or shacks until philanthropy, public or private, provides better shelter." Likewise, groups earning more than $4,000 may be left out of the potential market. They can find bargains to-day within twice the amount of their annual incomes.

Some 7,650,000 urban families earn between $1,000 and $4,000 a year. The upper crust in this group are already being supplied with $5,000 to $8,000 homes. This leaves more than 6,000,000 families within buying range of cheap mass-production homes.

"The shortage of houses is no theoretical affair," the writer declared. "In six years we have built fewer than 400,000 urban homes, while there are 1,500,000 more urban families than there were in 1929. It has been estimated that 30,000 homes are destroyed by fire each year; that's almost half as many as we have built for the past six years. . . .

Many Old Houses

"Half the homes in American towns are wood, or wood and stucco buildings more than twenty years old; one-fourth are more than thirty years old."

Citing a survey made by white-collar men, Mr. Rose said:

"These enumerators looked at the 2,000,000 residential structures in sixty-four cities, at least one city in each State, and ranging in size from 10,000 population to 1,000,000. The buildings were designed to house 2,663,000 families, and they actually contained that many.

"Vacancies were 8 per cent. (the worst 8 per cent., you may be fairly sure), but the families crowded in with friends or relatives made up the difference. 'Doubling up,' it's called, and a bad practise socially, hygienically, and economically.

"The home for the mass-market, then, must not cost more than $3,000, including the land, and if it costs only $2,500, that will add millions of units to its potential sales.

"The average American family has shrunk to four, or a little less. The home then ought to contain living-room, kitchen, two bedrooms and bath. . . .

"Even the $5,000 homes that are beginning to appear this year in certain areas open a new market and can make a considerable boom. . . . The market doubles with every $2,000 cut off the cost, it has been estimated."

In this week's *Today*, Mr. Rose found two obvious approaches to the cheap-house problem:

"One is to see what can be done to reduce the cost of the kind of houses we are used to having. The other is to start as if there never had been a house before in all the world, examine all the long list of possible materials modern civilization has at its command and all the methods the machine age has developed, and see what can be made with this fresh start, unhampered by tradition."

The first approach offers the best solution for the near future. Observers "point to England, where the $2,500 house and lot is an accomplished goal. It is a traditional house. The low price is reached through mass-building."

But Mr. Rose believes the traditional house to be a sorry thing. "It is hard to heat, hard to cool. It is hard to keep clean. It offers ideal harbors for vermin. It always is in need of repairs. . . .

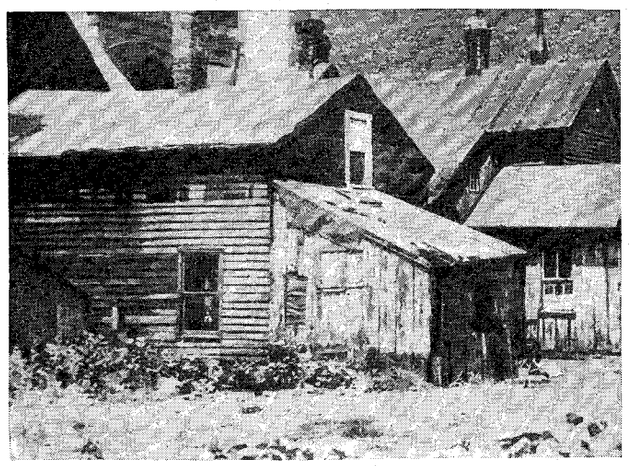
House of Rubber

"How would you like to live in a rubber house?" he asks. "You may one of these days. Or maybe your home will be made of synthetic stone, or perhaps synthetic lumber, or an asbestos compound. Again, it may be built of steel, or sheathed in copper, or use some new adaptation of concrete. All these things are being tried.

"The mass-market for homes presents the greatest new business opportunity since the development of the automobile. That is why some of the ablest business men and most brilliant technicians are hard at work on the problem; it is why big corporations are backing them with great sums of money.

"The lumbermen, the brickmakers and the cement men are carrying on studies through their trade associations, and independent research, as at Purdue University, is focused on the subject.

"All this mobilization of ability is bound to bring important results. From it will emerge the house of the future."



Acme

Wide World

Can mass production make the transformation from slum to low-cost modern home?

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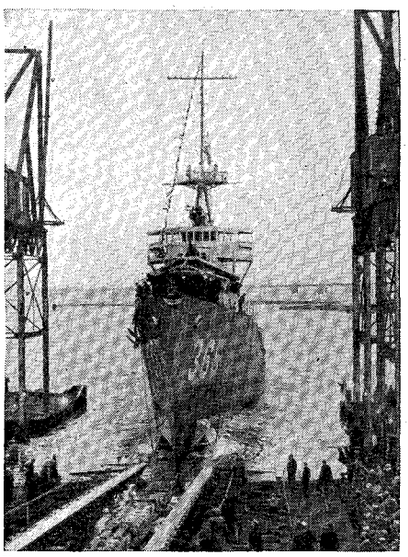


Keystone

Navy Destroyer **Cummings,** *one of many ships launched during the year*

Upswing in Ship Building

American shipyards, under the spur of December orders, ended 1935 with a tonnage increase of more than 64 per cent. over 1934.

Vessels now under construction, according to *Marine Engineering and Shipping Review*, total 459,671 tons, the highest, with the exception of 1930, since 1923.

The figures bear evidence that the American merchant flag will continue to fly over world trade routes. Merchant ships now comprise 38 per cent. of the tonnage under construction, against 62 per cent. for *Uncle Sam's* Navy. Naval orders at the beginning of last year comprised 82 per cent. of the total.

The month of December brought orders from the United States Lines for a 23,000-ton transatlantic liner; from the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company for two 15,000-ton tankers; from the Pan American Petroleum Corporation for two 15,000-ton and two 12,000-ton tankers; and from New York City for three 251-foot ferry-boats.

Output of American shipyards, however, has diminished steadily for the last five years. In 1935 the shipyards actually delivered only 368 merchant vessels of 113,313 gross tons and six 1,500-ton naval destroyers. It was the smallest tonnage produced by the industry since 1908.

Crying Need

"The crying need of American shipping," declared R. J. Baker, President of American Steamship Owners' Association, "is an orderly construction program to replace rapidly obsolescing tonnage of the World War era. Outside of forty-four ships built with government loans under the Merchant Marine Act, 1928, practically all sea-going American vessels date back to the War period.

"The ocean-going merchant fleet now consists of 651 freighters, 327 oil-tankers, and 172 combination freight and passenger vessels. All but seven of the freighters are ten years old or more, and most of them are approaching obsolescence. Most of the passenger vessels will have to be replaced within the next decade. The tankers are almost all over age, only thirty of them having been built within the past thirty years.

"Out of the total of 1,155 vessels, each of 2,000 gross tons or more, only about 7 per cent. can be described as strictly modern."

Business Notes

The National City Bank of New York, in its monthly review, found three reasons why 1936 is expected to be a better business year than 1935:

"Perhaps the factor of first importance is that the government deficit in 1936 may not be greatly reduced, despite greater tax receipts. . . . Thus business will have continued support from government funds. . .

"In the second place, the reequipment of industry may be expected to go on, retarded, perhaps, but not blocked by the fiscal uncertainties. . . .

"Finally, the outlook for the farmer gives hope of still another year of improvement in income."

The review noted "incalculable elements in the outlook, such as the impending Supreme Court decisions and the foreign situation.

"Finally," it commented, "it is always possible that fresh proposals disturbing to business will be put before Congress or advocated in the campaign. Prospect of passage of the thirty-hour week, the Townsend Plan or other unsound measures would interfere with the recovery, but is not expected."

* * *

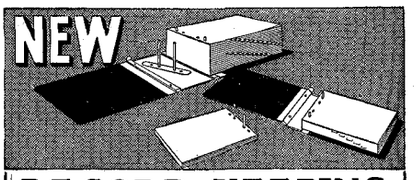
Buyers bought new automobiles heavily during November and December, stimulated by the early introduction of 1936 models. At the same time they aggravated the used-car situation by trading in old models.

Last week the Chevrolet Motor Car Company announced it had set aside $1,000,000 to help dealers move their used cars and to assist in removing obsolete cars from the highways. During January, the company will pay to the dealer $20 for every automobile (accepted in trade on a new or used car) that he scraps or junks. It will also pay a bonus to salesmen whose organization sells more used cars in January than it did in the similar month in 1935.

"At first glance," *The Wall Street Journal* commented, "it might appear that only the dealers could benefit by these producer-dealer payments. But a dealer assured of a premium on a used car acquired to be junked can afford to accept trade-ins which would otherwise be out of the question, which fact clearly means a monetary advantage to the motorist anxious to replace an 'ancient' car with a new one."

* * *

About 23,000 enumerators started last week a Federal survey of last year's business. Their study will encompass, among other things, retail and wholesale trade, distribution of manufacturers' sales, insurance brokers, trucking and bus transportation, broadcasting and advertising agencies, and operation of non-residential buildings.



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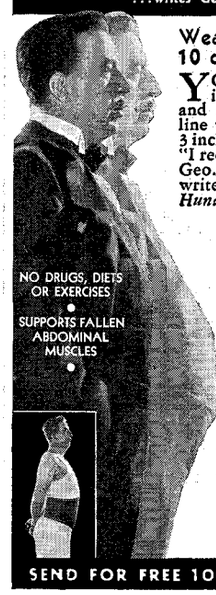

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The Open Forum

Townsend

Sir:—The Townsend Old Age Pension Plan, which proposes to give each person sixty years of age, or older, a pension of $200 per month and compel them to spend it, has misled many unthinking people into the belief that a 3 per cent. tax on transactions would create a revolving fund, sufficient to enable the nation to pay these pensions.

These misled people do not seem to realize that the nation would be giving to each pensioner $200 worth of property each month.

The advocates of the plan assert that there are eight million people eligible for pensions. That would be one billion, six hundred million dollars worth of property, which would have to be delivered to the pensioners each month, for they would be given that amount of money and compelled to spend it, and the property they bought would be theirs and would amount to nineteen billion, two hundred million dollars per annum. The total assessed value of all the property in the United States is less than one hundred and thirty billion dollars, so that in seven years, the nation would have delivered to the pensioners more than the entire assessed value of all the property in the United States. What would the nation have left?

ALBERT L. WILSON.

Cherryvale, Kansas.

Loyalty

Sir: Any person professing to be an American, who hesitates to salute the flag or swear allegiance to the Constitution, should be held in suspicion by all true patriots, and never allowed a public job.

R. O. COGGESHALL.

San Diego, California.

Lindbergh

Sir:—Indicating how American sentiment feels upon the subject, the replies which would come to you from an invitation to those who would duplicate the actions of Colonel Lindbergh and family in seeking residence abroad might be highly interesting.

B. A. CASE.

Attalla, Alabama.

Safe Autos

Sir:—Safe automobiles should be designed so that in a collision at forty-five miles an hour or less, the engine would not be driven back through the passenger compartment; and the passengers would not be flung into sharp corners and edges on the dash. It should have integral bumpers all around strong enough to stand such shock and act as a cushion. The car interior should be trussed to preserve its shape on such impact. The deadly wheel and steering post should be spring-hinged so as to prevent perforating the driver. All dash surfaces should be padded, instruments depressed and covered with non-glass coverings.

WILL J. PLATTEN.

Sebastian, Florida.

Bouquet

Sir:—I take this opportunity of telling you how much I enjoy your publication. I notice in "The Open Forum" several articles, criticisms, etc., on the new style of the publication as compared to that of the old.

In my present position as Assistant Educational Adviser for this company, your editorials and news events are indispensable. In my classes of Public Speaking, Current Events, and also in everyday conversation I quote your publications as my authority.

ANDREW SIMCHO,
Company 4722, CCC.

Valentine, Nebraska.

Sorry

Sir:—In the December 28 issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, you have an interesting article concerning Eduard Benes, President of Czechoslovakia. The heading reads: Benes: Ruler of Czechs.

This is a great error. Why, even the story contradicts the title. Since Doctor Benes is the President of Czechoslovakia, which means the Czechs and Slovaks, he is the ruler of, not only the Czechs, but also the Slovaks.

JOSEPH A. SELIGA.

Chicago.

Hrdlicka

Sir:—That story [LITERARY DIGEST, December 14] about Dr. Ales Hrdlicka's throwing the few copper coins he possessed overboard so that he could land in America without a cent sounds like a legend starting from zero.

There is a story somewhat similar about Dr. Michael Pupin. Pupin landed with a five-cent piece which he spent immediately for pastry. If Hrdlicka made the trip from Europe alone at the age of thirteen it was a remarkable achievement.

ROBERT ELDER.

Palo Alto, California.

Brickbat

Sir:—Your magazine is liked because the reading of one daily paper causes one to become biased, which is corrected by your news, giving pros and cons on any question.

For quite some months you have filled your paper with a lot of personalities which are no news, but take considerable space which could be used to better advantage.

No matter who the man, you need not report on his mustache, complexion, size or dress, etc. In fact the less said about the person and the more about the deed, the better many of your readers will like it.

W. EDWARDS.

Pacoima, California.

Correction

Sir:—My attention has been drawn to an account of the recent disturbances in St. Vincent which appears in the November 2 number of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The account of those disturbances which has been published by you is an inaccurate one in many particulars:

When the disturbances began the Governor was presiding at a meeting of the Legislative Council; he was not held prisoner, and did not agree to discuss matters with the agents of the mob.

The Attorney General, Mr. Ross, was also with the Governor in the Council Chamber when the disturbances began.

No homes and no stores were looted in Georgetown and Chateaublair. Except in one case, there were no disturbances on estates, and the report that "planters barricaded themselves in their homes and fired upon roving blacks" is quite inaccurate. On the majority of estates people remained quietly at work.

H.M.S. *Challenger*, which arrived from Grenada shortly before midnight on the 21st October, is a survey ship; a landing party of sailors and not of marines came on shore to occupy the barracks and enable the Police to carry out arrests. The sailors took no part in "quelling labor troubles."

The statement that Police and blacks engaged in hand to hand fighting is incorrect. Several Police were attacked and injured before the Riot Act was read, but the subsequent firing into the rioters was carried out by a small body of native Police and one officer of the local Volunteer Force, and the rioters immediately fled.

The actual body of rioters who came from the Kingstown area was not large and except for some minor disturbances in the Georgetown area and in two villages close to the Kingstown area the Colony as a whole was not affected in any way.

JOHN KNIGHT.
Secretary to Government.

Governor's Office,
Grenada, Windward Islands.

Sir:—In your issue of December 14 an article on parks stated that Hot Springs, Arkansas, was the first National Park created by Federal enactment.

The first National Park was the Yellowstone, created by the Act of March 1, 1872. The second was Mount Rainier National Park, created by the Act of March 2, 1899.

True, as stated in the article, a body of land embracing the Hot Springs in Arkansas was "withdrawn from public entry and sale by Proclamation of the Commission of the General Land Office" in 1832. Thereafter legislation was enacted by which the tract might be improved for public health purposes and otherwise, but all under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, and so continued until the establishment by Act of Congress of March 4, 1921.

JOHN P. HARTMAN.

Seattle, Washington.

Bad Manners

Sir:—In the public press and on the street one hears the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States referred to as "nine old men." Such an expression is to be regretted, because it is not good manners—not in keeping with the respect the Court merits and deserves.

SAM B. GILLETT.

El Paso, Texas.

And/Or

Sir:—The term and/or [LITERARY DIGEST, December 21] may be a cause of much confusion and evasion in law but in science it is particularly useful and concise. For instance in the sentence, "The food is digested by bacteria and/or protozoa," it is quite clear that both bacteria and protozoa may do the digesting, or either the one or the other. The abbreviation and/or has practical value in contributing a guarded but inclusive statement, the detail included being of no immediate concern. That which has practical value will be used.

ARTHUR JACOB.

Asheville, North Carolina.

Sir:—While we are in the humor for verbal housecleaning, let us expose the equally vulnerable literary culprit "when and if." Altho widely used, this phrase is ridiculous; "when" is implied in "if," and is therefore superfluous.

St. Louis. WILLIAM MORGAN.

Mediterranean Cruise

—Fitzpatrick, in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

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Current Events

(Seven Days of History)

December 28.—Caleb J. Milne, 4th, confessed he kidnaped himself on December 14 as hoax to gain publicity to aid in obtaining a theatrical job; released in $7,500 bail on charge of sending extortion note through mails.

Nation-wide reorganization of WPA ordered by Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator; all officials, from State Administrators to job supervisors, subject to discharge if they permit loafing on jobs.

Dr. Raymond A. Pearson, educator and agricultural official, appointed Assistant to Rexford G. Tugwell, Resettlement Administrator.

Emergency Relief Bureau will release 2,000 of its staff employees next month, Miss Charlotte Carr, Executive Director of Bureau, announced.

Clarence Day, writer and cartoonist, dies of bronchial pneumonia at his home in New York; author of "Life With Father."

December 29.—Thousands of dollars' worth of fireworks explode in warehouse near Kearny, New Jersey; traffic held up on Pulaski Skyway, elevated highway, which was showered with skyrockets; damage estimated at $15,000.

Six men and a woman arrested in New York City as leaders in racket that cost automobile owners in State more than $2,500,000 in three years; fraudulent sale of insurance and memberships in fake automobile clubs charged; twelve others, under indictment, hunted.

WHAT'S THE NAME, PLEASE?

Baromeo — American basso—full Continental values: *bah-ro-may'o.*

Bellah — writer — no major stress, *bell-ah.*

Egerton, George—British novelist—as if spelled *edge'erton.*

Loesch—of Chicago Crime Commission—drop the *o* and call it *lesh.*

Margiotti—Attorney-General, Pennsylvania—three syllables: *mar-jot'tee.*

Mendieta—recent Cuban president—for the second syllable sound a *d* before *yay: men-dyay'ta.*

Peixotto—artist and writer—quite *unique: it's peh-show'toe.*

Slezak—young Austrian singer—the usual pronunciation is *slay'zahk.*

Szigeti—the violinist—just *sy'getty, sy* as in *sycamore,* and *getty* of *Gettysburg.*

Wettergren — Swedish contralto — with *w* as *v: vet'ter-gren.*

Wieczorek — Western artist — preserves the Polish: *vee-a-cho'rek.*

National Industrial Conference Board estimates 9,177,000 workers were jobless in United States in November, drop of 11,000 from previous month.

Lawyers' Committee of American Liberty League volunteers opinion that Potato Control Act of 1935 is "flagrantly unconstitutional."

December 30.—Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, Commander of the American First Army, World War, dies in a San Francisco hospital at seventy-eight.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City votes $8,930,000 for relief in January at request of Emergency Relief Bureau.

Radio-equipped taxicabs in New York City asked to cooperate with Police Department in tracing missing persons by tuning in on daily broadcasts from Police Headquarters over municipal station.

Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia announces that Democrats opposed to renomination of President Roosevelt will hold Convention in Macon, Georgia, to launch campaign; seventeen Southern States expected to participate.

December 31.—Greatest New Year's Eve celebration in many decades recorded throughout country; night-clubs, hotels, and theaters report record spending.

Nelson A. Potter appointed press-contact man for United States Supreme Court.

Glen W. McCabe, President of Federation of Flat Glass Workers of America, orders 5,000 workers to strike for 7½ per cent. wage-rise in eight cities in Oklahoma, Arkansas, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania.

January 1.—American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Inc., and Disabled American Veterans of the World War, agree on bill for cash payment of bonus; cash outlay of one billion instead of two billion dollars proposed. (See page seven.)

Youthful executives of Camp Fire Girls, Inc., from twenty-four States meet at Hotel Astor, New York City, for six-day National Convention.

Rhode Island begins celebrating its 300th anniversary with services in Mall at Providence; Mayor James E. Dunne breaks earth for construction of city's Colonial House, headquarters for Tercentenary Committee.

Federal police school, under supervision of Department of Justice, calls new class of twenty-three picked policemen for twelve-weeks' schooling, beginning January 6; men to be trained in 225 subjects.

Twelve thousand persons participate in Mummers' Parade at Philadelphia; one of largest crowds in 102-years' history of parade lines Broad Street.

January 2.—Harold L. Ickes, Public Works Administrator, allots $58,365,000 to Queens Midtown Tunnel Authority for use in constructing vehicular tunnel connecting Manhattan with Brooklyn and Queens; direct grant of $11,235,000 and loan of $47,130,000 to be repaid from tolls; tunnels expected to be ready for World's Fair in 1939.

The Trick Is to Make Both Feet Go in the Same Direction

—Seibel in the Richmond Times-Dispatch

Leopold Stokowski, *maestro* of Philadelphia Orchestra, to retire in spring after twenty-three-years' service; will return for twenty concerts next season; Eugene Ormandy, conductor of Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, to succeed him.

January 3.—Both Houses meet for second session of Seventy-fourth Congress; adjourn after short session until night to hear President's address at joint session and to nation. (Highlights of message on page 5.)

Youthful members of American League Against War and Fascism reopen drive against American participation in 1936 Olympic Games in Germany; 3,500 delegates begin three-day convention at Cleveland, Ohio.

Ten persons hurt and forty more driven to street as fire destroyed the $300,000 Biltmore Hotel, one of oldest hostelries in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Two Federal employees and eight Texas County, Missouri, farmers sought by United States marshals charged with defrauding Government of more than $10,000 in AAA funds through multiple transactions in cattle under the drought-relief program.

Building Service Employees' International Union, Local 32, planning walkout in New York on February 1; demand 40 per cent. wage increase, hour reductions and closed shop.

Donald E. Montgomery, AAA consumers' counsel, predicts that retail food prices will remain at same levels as in 1935, if not somewhat lower.

Antoine de Saint Exupéry, noted French aviator and author, found unhurt near Cairo, Egypt, after plane crash en route from Paris to French Indo-China.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Happy Solution.—PASSENGER — "Conductor, we are like sardines here. Can't you prevent our being crushed?"

CONDUCTOR — "Certainly, sir. Number off the passengers and then make the even numbers breathe in while the odd numbers breathe out."—*Milwaukee Journal.*

No Admission.—A candidate addressing his constituency was surprized by a voice which, calling from the back of the hall, said: "Well, I don't care what you say, I wouldn't vote for you if you were the angel Gabriel."

Came the reply: "If I were the angel Gabriel, you wouldn't be in my constituency."—*Troy (N. Y.) Times Record.*

Double Truth.—"Some of you pedestrians walk as if you owned the streets."

"Yes, and some of you motorists drive around just as if you owned your cars."—*Masonic Craftsman.*

Cutting Shampoo Bills.—Jean Harlow has gone from plantation to brown hair, and we can't say that we blame her, especially if she burns coal.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Welcome Threat.—PRISON GOVERNOR—"Last night my safe was opened and plundered. It was one of you convicts. If I catch the man, out he goes."—*Berliner Illustrierte.*

Error. — SCHOOL-TEACHER — "Percival, you are half an hour late, what was the matter?"

PERCY—"I went out with Pa to a lynching party, and we stayed until the last man was hung."

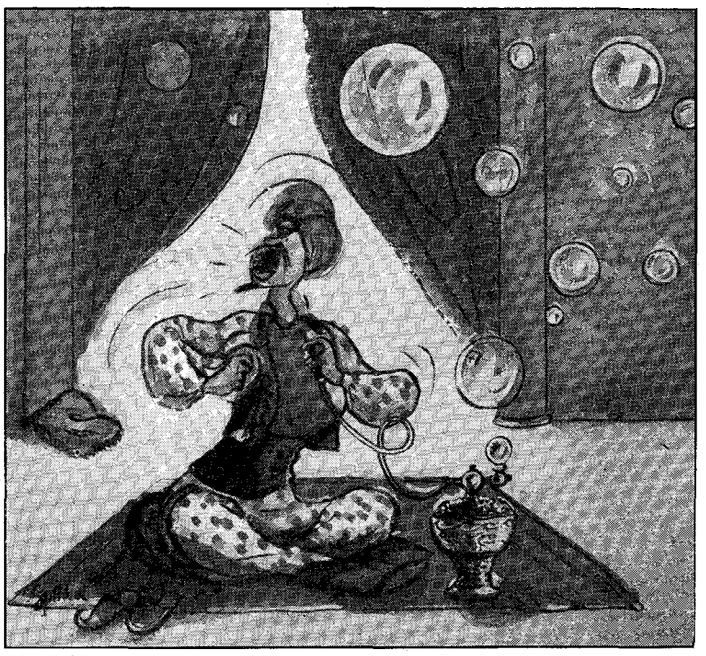
TEACHER (severely)—"Was hanged, Percival." — *The Log (U. S. Naval Academy).*

Deficiency—An irate enthusiast, who had watched his home team go down in defeat, stopped the umpire as he was leaving the field.

"Where's your dog?" he commanded.

"Dog?" ejaculated the umpire. "I have no dog."

"Well," said the grouchy one, "you're the first blind man I ever saw who didn't have a dog."—*Sporting and Dramatic.*



"Who Put Soap in My Pipe?" —The Passing Show *(London)*

Truth.—'Tis better to have loved a small man than never to have loved a tall.—*Everybody's Weekly (London).*

Well Worth It. — A miner and his wife were emigrating to America. On arrival, the clerk, reading his passport, said: "Yes, this seems all right, but how are you going to prove that this woman is your wife?"

"Ma bonnie lad," said Geordie, "if tha can prove she isn't, Aa'll give tha ten pund." — *London Free Press.*

Delayed Punishment.—The last school M. Sacha Guitry attended as a boy was run by a Monsieur Prax. One day he went to Guitry's father's dressing-room at the theater, walked in, and said: "Sir, I have made up my mind to expel your son; but unfortunately I can not do it."

"Why not?" asked father. "If you won't keep him, I'm sorry. I suppose you'll have to send him away."

"That is impossible, sir. I can't put him out—because he hasn't come home these past five days!"—*The Humorist (London).*

Slips That Pass in the Type

Do Your Shoplifting Early.—Mrs. —— —— and —— —— —— were in —— last Monday shoplifting for Christmas.—*Newport (Wash.) paper.*

Building Up Business.—Seven doctors at Dessye to-day, yesterday bombed Dessye with explosive incendiary bombs, causing the death or wounding of several dozens of people.—*Los Angeles paper.*

Cheering Cads. — The pass-slinging "Horned Frogs" of Texas Christian University, accompanied by a 45-piece band and some 100 rotters, arrived here this morning for their game Saturday with the Santa Clara Broncos.—*Denton (Tex.) paper.*

Interment to "Tiger Rag"?—More than 3000 are expected to attend the funeral, —— said. Three orchestras will furnish the music, with entertainment to be provided by more than 100 in a lavish floor show. The evening is to start with a buffet supper at 8:30 o'clock.—*San Francisco paper.*

Nothing Like a Horse Chop.—

GOOD THINGS TO EAT

APPLES—Romes and Delicious; also one mare, one horse, 3 Delco plants and accessories.—*Athens (Ohio) paper.*

Act Before It Totters.—

SWEET LITTLE BUNGALOW, 2 bedrooms, fireplace, garage, etc. Euclid—$240 season. Hurry—it won't last long. R. G. C., Realtor.—*St. Petersburg (Fla.) paper.*

Tasty Morsel.—It was on a bleak and wintry December 21, 1620, that our Pilgrim ancestors first set foot on Plymouth Rock. In their honor it has been the custom for more than a century and a half to celebrate December 21st as Forefathers' Day. The first commemoration of this day was held at the Old Colony Club in Plymouth in 1769, and the food which was placed on the table that afternoon would undoubtedly have provided a whole winter's fare for those early Pilgrims. Their menu was as follows:

Large Baked Indian

—*Pittsburgh menu.*

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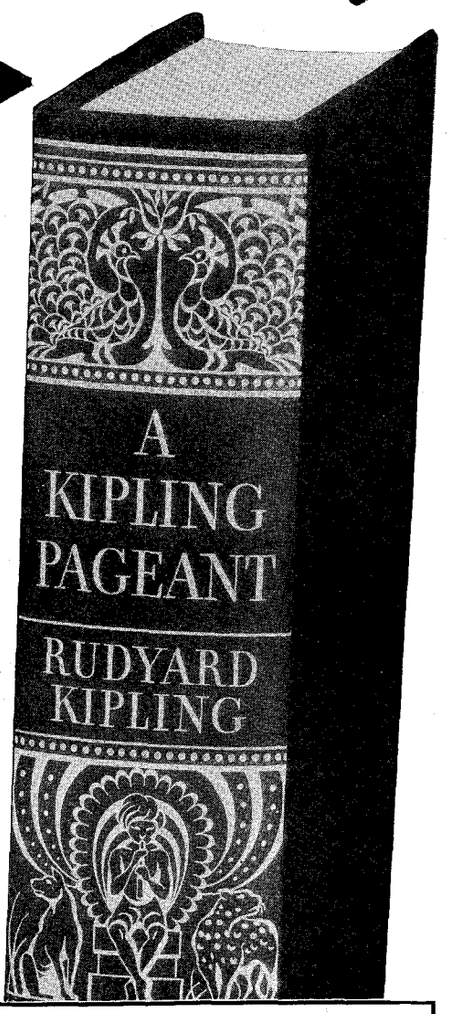

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